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# ANCESTORS

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In remembrance of my mother, Bertha Bruce  
Palmer, this record of her ancestors is compiled.

NELLIE PALMER GEORGE.

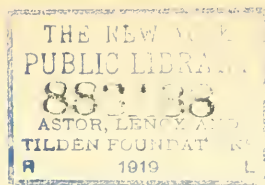


# ANCESTORS

*" 'Tis but to know how little can be known."*



COMPILED BY  
NELLIE PALMER GEORGE



## PREFACE

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Some one has said that genealogy is the science of personal identification. Its object is the discovery of legal evidence as to the identity of the individual, his relation to those who have preceded him and to those who may succeed him.

In seeking our maternal ancestors we have not tried to follow the trail in the tangle of collaterals; but have kept to the straight lines, and are now able to present good evidence of the identity of these ancestors and of their relation to us.

The Hilt and Wallis lines with much regret we leave for future work.

N. P. G.

Newmarket, N. H., October, 1914.

*Genealogy - 21 Dec 1914*

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## LOCATION.

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Our ancestors, urged by the love of liberty and the love of land, left the political turmoil, the authority of church, and the strictly limited ownership of land in England to cross the ocean and settle in the Province of Massachusetts, there to possess land, enjoy religious liberty, incorporate towns in the wilderness and to lay for us the foundation of our civilization.

Our ancestors were Puritans. They came to New England with other early dissenters from the church in Old England, and where they made their home, that settlement they named in honor of their native town.

The families of Bruce, How, Bent, Barnes and Goodnow settled in Sudbury; Humphry Gilbert and Augustine Killum in Ipswich; Nicholas Potter in Lynn; John Safford and the Goodales in Salem, Massachusetts; and Thomas Gilbert in Windsor, Connecticut.

The first settlers in Sudbury came in 1638. The town was incorporated in 1639, and was given the name, Sudbury, in honor of the town of Sudbury, on the river Stour in England.

In 1640 the settlement was so harrassed by the Indians, that the "selected men" ordered that "no man now inhabiting or settled in Sudbury, whither married or single, shall remove to any other town without the allowance of the Magistrate or a Selectman of Sudbury, till it shall please God to settle peace again." But if the inhabitants could not go out of town in quest of land they did that which amounted to the same thing, viz.: bring land into town; for in 1649, upon petition to the General Court, "Sudbury is granted two miles westward for their enlargement." In May, 1656, another

petition was presented to the General Court assembled at Boston: "The humble petition of severall of ye inhabitants of Sudbury whose names are heere und<sup>r</sup> written Humbly Showeth That whereas yo<sup>r</sup> petitioners have lived divers yearees in Sudbury & God hath beene pleased to increase our children we<sup>h</sup> are now divers of them grown to man's Estate & wee many of us, grow into yearees so as y<sup>t</sup> wee would bee glad to see them settled before ye Lord takes us away from hence as also God hath given to us considerable quantity of cattle, so y<sup>t</sup> wee are so straitened y<sup>t</sup> we cannot so comfortably subsist as could be desired. & some of us have taken some paines to view the country, wee have fownd A plase we<sup>h</sup> lyeth West<sup>rd</sup> about eight miles from Sudbury We<sup>h</sup> we conceive might bee comfortably for our subsistence it is therefore the humble request of y<sup>e</sup> petitioners to this hon<sup>rd</sup> court yt y<sup>n</sup> would bee pleased to Graunt unto us eight miles squar or so mwch land as may containe to eight miles square, for which to make a plantation." To this petition there are thirteen names signed, among them John How, John Bent, and Thomas Goodnow.

The plantation granted to the proprietors of Sudbury was six miles square and lay eight miles westward. For four years it was called by its Indian name, Whippersuppersnick. The Indians who before possessed it were represented at the General Court by Rev. John Eliot. They were given "on ye x i j month 1656 an extension of 6000 acres—the bounds to begin at the most westerly part of the fence yt now standeth on the west side of ye hill or planting field called Ocnocangansett," and from there to be extended on a direct line "until they have their full quantity of sixe thous<sup>nd</sup> acres."

It was provided for the greater safety of the people of the new settlement, that this land granted to the Indians could not be sold, exchanged or appropriated to any other use than their planting fields. John How settled

next to this dividing fence, and was the first white man to settle in what is now Marlboro. In 1660 this settlement was incorporated under that name in honor of old Marlboro in England.

For some time after the settlement of Sudbury, there lay to the south of that town a large tract of country known in the ancient provincial records as "Wilderness Land." This land was also granted to the proprietors of Sudbury in answer to a petition. It is spoken of in 1659 as a part of Sudbury Farms. In 1670 it was known as the Framlingham Plantation. It was not incorporated as a town until 1700.

No doubt the town was named in honor of that eminent Deputy Governor, Thomas Danforth, whose birthplace was Framlingham, England. The loss of the "l" did not occur in its passage over the seas as the early records prove.

Within a neighborly distance we have three towns: Sudbury, where John Bruce, John How, Thomas Goodnow and Thomas Barnes settled; Marlboro and Framlingham, the land which was granted to them for their children—"So as y<sup>t</sup> wee would bee glad to see them settled before ye Lord take us away from hence."

## JOHN BENT.

---

The English ancestry of John Bent of Sudbury will be of interest to his descendants. The difficulty of establishing the home in England of many of the Puritan immigrants does not obtain in his case.

In looking for knowledge of kindred, not one of our ancestors has left behind so clear a trail for us to follow. It leads us back to the reign of Henry VIII of England, and the early days of the Reformation ; for at that time John Bent, the ancestor of John of Sudbury, was living in Penton. Penton-Grafton is seventy miles south-west of London. In the shipping list of the *Confidence* in 1638, he is mentioned as being of Penton. Litchford makes him of Wayhill. Penton-Grafton is a hamlet or village situated in the parish of Wayhill. His dwelling place in England being thus established "by an examination of the parish register at Wayhill, and of the Bents wills at the registry at Winchester, very full information is found of at least three generations of this Bent family."

These records begin "24 of June, 1566." The births, baptisms, marriages and deaths in the Bent family are numerous, thirty-four being recorded in Wayhill register.

Here is an abstract of the will of John Bent, who was born in 1535: John Bent in the Parish of Wayhill 19 of June 1588 proved 18 of Sept 1588.

"To the parish church at Wayhill 12 pence To the poor mans box six shillings 8 pence My son Robert Bent David Bent my son Richard Bent my son Edith Bent my daughter Marie Bent my daughter Agnes Bent my daughter My son David aforesaid by my wiye Edith

executors overseers my loving friends John Grace and Richard Call.

Witness Walter Weight  
Robert Mansfield  
Henry Fan."

The will of his wife Edith is also found in these records.

Abstract of the will of the father of John of Sudbury :

"Robert Bent of Penton-Grafton in the parish of Wayhill To the church a noble to the poor ten groats My son Robert Bent my son John Bent his son Robert Peter son of John " Then follows a long list of children and grandchildren. To several cousins he gives five pounds each. "The rest of my goods I give to my wife whom I make my excecatrix " The will is written by George Tarrent, minister.

From these records a reasonably complete genealogy can be constructed of the English forefathers of John Bent for three generations preceeding his coming to America. It also establishes relationship with several families which came to this country about the same time, notably Blanchards, Barnes's and Bakers.

Litchfords Note-book contains this record : "John Bent of Sudbury New England late of Wayhill in county of Hants husbandman makes a letter of attorney unto his brother-in-law Will<sup>m</sup> Baker of New Sarum, in the County of Wilts plumber to receive and recover of and from Will<sup>m</sup> Cole of Wayhill aforesaid husbandman the somme of twenty pounds of lawful money of England w<sup>ch</sup> he owes him by bond now in hand of my sayed attorney"

The punctuation in the above records is entirely lacking.

John Bent of Sudbury, was the first of the name in this country. On April 24th. 1638, the ship *Conf-*

dence sailed from Southampton, and her passenger list on file at the public record office at London gives this entry:

“John Bent in Penton-Grafton husbandman, Martha his wife, their children: Robert, Peter, John and Ann; all under ye age of XIJ years

The register of Wayhill gives the birth of Peter as in 1625; John, his father, was baptised the 13th day of November, 1596; Robert, the father of John, was born 1566, married Agnes Goslin, died 1631. John, the father of Robert, was born 1535 and died 1588.

On this side of the Atlantic, the files of Middlesex County Court, where the estate of John Bent's mother, Agnes, was settled, gives clear evidence of her ancestral home. In 1639, the ship *Jonathan* left Gravesend for Boston and among the passengers were Agnes Bent, her son-in-law, Thomas Blanchard, with his wife Agnes (Bent) Barnes, their infant child, and Richard Barnes, a lad of ten years, the son of Agnes by her first husband —— Barnes. Agnes Blanchard and her infant child died and were burried at sea. Agnes Bent, mother of John of Sudbury, died in Boston Harbor. Richard was taken to the home of his uncle John in Sudbury, where he lived till he grew to manhood. He then brought suit against Thomas Blanchard.

At a county court held in Cambridge the sixth of of the second month 1652 “Richard Barnes plive agst Thomas Blanchard defft for withholding a debt of twenty poundse givun him by his mother Agnes Barnes whiles shee was a widdow.” The jury found for Richard Barnes damages twenty pounds, costs of court thirty shillings. Eleven witnesses were examined. “I John Bent doe testify that when my brother-in-law, Barnes was dead, my father aduised my sister to sell her right in somme land that came by her husband Barnes w<sup>ch</sup> shee sold and it came to fouerteene or fifteene pounds and thereupon my father made it up to twenty pounds upon



this condicion that shee should reserue it for a portion for the boy and shee consented thereunto. and further before Thomas Blanchard maryed my sister shee told him of the twenty pounds w<sup>ch</sup> shee had reserued for the boy and told him that she would not mary with him unless he would consent unto it and promis that the boy haue it when he come of age to w<sup>ch</sup> Thomas Blanchard consented and promised that the boy should haue the twenty pounds when he come of age." Thomas Blanchard, defendant testified, that he was the second husband of Agnes, who was the sister of John Bent, and the mother of Richard Barnes; that the twenty pounds was given to John Bent to keep for Richard Barnes, and that he, Thomas Blanchard, advanced money to pay for the passage, on the ship *Jonathan* in 1639, of Richard Barnes, and of Agnes Bent, the mother of John Bent.

Testimony of John Bent: "I placed my mother and two grandchildren before I came out of England that shee had sufficient in her owne hand to discharge for hir expenses and shee cam ouer to New England in less than one year after I came ouer."

Further testimony was given that when Agnes Blanchard "was near to death in the shipp shee desired her husband Thomas Blanchard that when he came to New England that he would endeaur that hir children might haue their owne or their due sheeknowing that the twenty pounds for hir son Richard was in the hands of Mr. Peter Noice of Sudberry once of penton England Hir younge childe by Thomas Blanchard dyd in ye shippe and hir husband Thomas said that he would."

William Marble testified: "I heard Thomas Blanchard say that ye twenty pounds given to Richard Barnes by his mother was in his hands and he did deliuer it to Mr. Peter Noice on such a table in ye Bent house in penton England. furthermore I heard Thomas Blanchard say in ye court in Cambridge Brother Bent did not these eys of myne and those eys of yourse se


Mr. Noice bring in Richard Barnes's twenty pounds his mother gaue him and lay it downe uppon ye table in yo<sup>r</sup> house at w<sup>ch</sup> John Bent stood sylent a little while and then repleyd Brother you are deceiued and after a little pouse, sayd it was my mother's house."

Nicholas Noyes testified:—"Old Goody Bent came up from Andouer in a waggon with the carriers and Thomas Blanchard took care of her and her goods from andour to the shippe and shee was with them about a month at London and there was a gathering among christians there, the old woman wh<sup>t</sup> w<sup>th</sup> hir age and wh<sup>t</sup> w<sup>th</sup> hir sicknesse for shee was sicke all ye way from London to Nantasketh and Thomas Blanchard endured very much w<sup>th</sup> hir until ye shippe came to Nantasketh and anchored there and this deponant come away befo<sup>r</sup> shee was dead."

Anthony Sumerby testified:—"About the time the shippe come to anchor in Boston harbor the woman Agnes Bent died and they procured to carry hir ashore to be burried."

The above was taken from the files of the Essex Court, held at Cambridge, "6<sup>th</sup> of ye 2<sup>m</sup> 1652," in action of review at court held at Charlestown "21 day of y 7<sup>m</sup> 1652"; at Ipswich the 28 d of ye 7 1652."

Richard Barnes, the plaintiff in the above law suit, married Dorothy Dix. She had a grant of land "south of Peter Bent's mill pond," where his descendants have lived for over two hundred and fifty years.

John and Martha Bent, with their family, settled in Sudbury in 1638; their youngest child, Martha, was born in 1643; she married June 5, 1663, Samuel, son of John and Mary How; Samuel was engaged in the Inn keeping business in Sudbury, where seven children were born. David, the youngest son, succeeded his father at the Sudbury Tavern. Longfellow has given  fame in his "Tales of a Wayside Inn."

John Bent's oldest son, Peter, settled upon land



granted his father in 1656. He owned a house, mill and garrison. In King Phillip's War his houses were burned and his son, Zacheus, was killed by Indians. After this Peter went back to England intending to return, but death prevented. By a second attack of the Indians nearly all the homes of Malboro were destroyed, and Elizabeth, widow of Peter, was left destitute. In Massachusetts Archives, vol. 69, page 229, her petition to the governor is found. "It is embellished with many scrolls."

John Bent's house lot comprised about six acres. It is on the north-east side of the old road that runs from Sudbury Center to what is now Wayland Center, about a fourth of a mile from the former; here he lived his life in New England. He seems to have been a prosperous and public spirited man; he was a selectman of the town for many years. All the early petitions of the town to the General Court bear his name; he shared in the first, second and third division of land; he was one of Major Simon Willard's Troopers in the expedition against Nimigret, chief of the Narragansetts, in October, 1672; he was fifty-eight years old at that time, but his grandson had been scalped and age would not deter action.

He died September 27, 1672. His will is dated thirteen days before his death. His property was left by this will to his dear wife, Martha; his daughters Agnes and Martha; and to his sons, Peter and John. His wife, Martha, and oldest son, Peter, were named executors. His widow lived till May 15th, 1679.

When Marlboro was granted, he with John How, was a fellow proprietor of that town as they had been of Sudbury; they were fellow passengers on the ship *Confidence* and long time friends and associates in the business of both towns. The marriage of Martha Bent to John How's son, Samuel, forged a link connecting these ancestors with us and our descendants.

Mary, the daughter of Samuel and Martha (Bent) How married Thomas Barnes. Samuel, son of Thomas and Mary (How) Barnes, married Mercy, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Gilbert and grand-daughter of Thomas and Katherine (Chapin) Gilbert. Lucy, daughter of Samuel and Mercy (Gilbert) Barnes, married Capt. Daniel Gilbert, who was of the Humphry Gilbert (1648) line of Ipswich. Mercy, daughter of Capt. Daniel and Lucy (Barnes) Gilbert, married Charles <sup>(1)</sup> Bruce. Charles <sup>(2)</sup> son of Charles and Mercy (Gilbert) Bruce, married Sally, daughter of Capt. Wallis, of the schooner *Atlantic*. The descendants of Charles <sup>(2)</sup> and Sally (Wallis) Bruce are now limited to the children of John and Bertha (Bruce) Palmer of Newmarket, New Hampshire and of Mattapan, Massachusetts; and to the children of James Henderson and Sarah (Cookingham) Bruce of San Francisco, California and of Boise City, Idaho. They can trace their descent from John Bent, who was baptised in the parish of Wayhill, England, in 1535 by consulting the following authorities :

New England Historical Genealogical Register, vol. 49, page 56.  
See Bent notes in Wards Register.

Bent Genealogy.

Savage's Gen. Dictionary, page 169.

N. E. His. Gen. Reg., vol. 49, p. 67.

Litchford's Notes, page 293 (printed edition).

Putman's Historical Magazine, April, May, 1891.

Bemis's History of Marlboro.

Hudson's History of Sudbury.

N. E. Reg., vol. 4, p. 164; also Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn."

Mass. State papers (Colonial), vol. 9, No. 99.

## HOW (HOWE).

---

John How with his wife, Mary, and a family of children sailed from Southampton on the good ship *Confidence* for America in 1638. They settled in Sudbury in the Province of Massachusetts.

“John How of Sudbury was the son of John How, Esquire, of Warwickshire, who descended from John, the son of John of Hodinhill, who was of the family of Sir Charles How of Lancaster in the reign of Charles I.” He was one of the proprietors of Sudbury in 1639 when the town was incorporated. He took the oath and became freeman there in 1641. He was one of the first board of selectmen of the town, a petitioner for the first and second grants of land and for the grant of Whippersup-pernick in 1656. “He was the first white settler on the new grant land” in 1657, and had his thirty acres for a home lot laid out “next to ye fence of ye Indian planting ground.”

From the granting of this township in 1656 to his death in 1687, his life was closely identified with this new settlement in all of its interests. The house he built was large, and its location commanding. Here he hung out the sign of the “Black Horse.” At that time his was the first Inn between Sudbury and Worcester. Landlord How was the great man of the settlement. He was selectman and local magistrate. Tavern keeping was a most honorable occupation. Here the news of the Province was posted; and here the people gathered to conduct the business of the town.

Goodman How lived at peace with his Indian neighbors and they had respect for his judgment and wisdom. He bought of the Indian, Ammamaki, “ye land that ye

meeting house stands on, and also ye land on ye fore side of ye said meetinghouse."

One day two Indians got into a dispute over the ownership of a pumpkin, the vine was planted by one, but it had wandered over on another's planted land where a big pumpkin had ripened in the sun, both Indians claimed it. They finally agreed to ask John How to which one it should go to; "pale faced chief, him tell where sun fruit go, him know." With the wisdom of Solomon John divided the sunfruit and the Indians were satisfied with his decision.

The Abenaki Indians were a bitter torment to the Puritan settlement and although they hunted in small bands, swift and noiseless as shadows they left behind them smoking ruins and the scalped bodies of their victims. Every settlement was armed and watchful; garrisons were conveniently placed for the people to flee to in case of sudden attack. To be taken captive was more feared than death; it was likely to mean nameless agonies ending in death.

The Indians whose planting ground adjoined the grant of John How were friendly to the settlement; their lands had been extended, and their interests had been carefully guarded by John Eliot, who had lived with them, and who had interpreted and translated the history, poetry, and the story of the gospel into their language, the Algonquin; but the hordes from Canada came down through the wilderness, and separating into groupes, fell upon the defenceless New England settlements.

Marlboro suffered greatly through all the years of Indian warfare. The eldest son of John How was killed by them in 1671. His grand-daughter, Elizabeth, was at the home of her sister, Peter Joslyn's wife. It is said that "her voice was sweet for musick." She was rocking her little niece and singing her to sleep, when suddenly the door opened, and the Indians seized and car-

ried them both away before the alarm could be given. The baby became a burden and was killed; Elizabeth was taken to Canada and held captive for four years; she was then redeemed and sent to Boston by way of the Saco river. When she arrived at Boston on her way home, Governor Phipps sent for her and asked her why she had not been redeemed before, as he had sent several times to have the captives redeemed, purchased or exchanged. She replied, "had I been a beaver's skin, I would have been redeemed earlier," meaning that the Governor took more interest in his own fortune than in relieving and protecting his Majesty's subjects. Elizabeth returned to her home in Marlboro and to her long waiting lover. When she was taken captive she was seventeen years old, and was soon to be the bride of Thomas Keyes. Upon her return the wedding took place. She has many descendants now living. Her sister, Mrs. Joslyn, and a child two years old were murdered a few miles from her home. Elizabeth never recovered from the horror and brutality of her sister's death which she was obliged to witness. Her own life was spared because of the superstitious regard the Indians had for her beautiful voice, and during her captivity, she was frequently compelled to "make sweet sound." She retained for some time the customs of the Indians—their posture in sitting and their love for out of doors.

The justice and good sense of John How was confided in, not only by his Indian neighbors and his fellow-townsmen, but these qualities were recognized beyond the limits of Marlboro and Sudbury. In 1662 Thomas Danforth, Esquire, later deputy governor of the colonies, made a demand on the General Court at Boston for a further compensation for his services. The Court ordered that "he shall have granted him so much land as Goodman Rice, and Goodman How of Marlboro shall judge to be worth ten pound, and they are empowered to bound the same to him."

In 1664 grievances and differences arose between some of the inhabitants of Marlboro over the division of land, and application was made to the General Court asking advice and help in settling this difficulty. The Court appointed three men to investigate, one of whom was Deputy Governor Bellingham. The result of this investigation was a new confirmation of most of the old grants, changes in the amount of land granted to some, and the order from the General Court that a new book of Town Records be made. John Green, Esq., was appointed to write the records, and "it was ordered that John Howe be requested to attend on him for the informing him of all such town matters as he shall inquire into for the better enabling of him in the perfecting of their town book." John Howe was competent to assist in this matter. He had helped apportion the land and make the laws; he knew what each man's grant was in 1656, and just what his claim should be in 1664.

There were thirty-eight proprietors to share in the "six miles square" granted to petitioners. The minister and the blacksmith had to be equally provided for—the latter with the understanding that he was to do a smith's work in Marlboro for seven years. Four score acres were set aside "to be granted to such desirable persons as may wish to settle amongst us." A summer pasturage for cattle was a demand of the settlement, so a "perpetual cow common" was laid out on the uplands surrounding the town,—a belt one and a half miles wide. The amount each proprietor received for a house lot varied from fifteen to thirty acres, and "accommodacions" of meadow and swamp lands—the latter for wood—went with each grant.

The town laws, made at its settlement and copied in the "great book of town records," are very interesting; for by them one gets a good idea of the hardships these early settlers endured, and of the determination the founders had that justice, equality and due regard



for economic conditions should be the foundations of the laws of the settlement.

In 1665, the following entry is made in the new town book: "John How has twenty acres added to his thirty acre house lot without other accommodacions to make up to fifty acre house lot and to be one third part over plus of the twenty acres to rates by "hon<sup>rd</sup> committee ord<sup>r</sup> so confirmed 20 June 1665."

The above would seem to mean that twenty acres were given to John How by the "hon<sup>rd</sup> committee" as rates or compensation for his services over the town books; but the "accommodacions" of the swamp and meadow land that usually went with house lots was in this case not given.

John How held in 1665 fifty acres of house lot, four acres of Chauncy Meadow, thirty acres of Crane Meadow, nine acres in Thatch Meadow and "four acres of Middle Meadow westward of great meadow of Cold Harbor." He was in the second squadron.

Mary, wife of John How was "geven and graunted the little swamp and ye end of ye said John How house lott, the same being sixe acres, more or lesse, shee having the highway ten rods wide from ye Indian fence w<sup>ch</sup> s<sup>d</sup> percelle graunted her is bounded on the north by ye highway and on ye east by ye house lott afterward confirmed to and now in possession of John How, her said husband; and bounded on the south by the second division of upland of her s<sup>d</sup> husband and bounded on the west by another highway."

A letter addressed to the general court written by John How in 1662 gives us an insight to his character, an idea of his age, and we can almost see the dignified but infirm old gentleman:

"Hon<sup>rd</sup> S<sup>r</sup> :

My humble suit unto this hono<sup>rd</sup> court is that they would bee pleased to graunt me a freedom from train-

ing; that my licience for ordanary keeping may be renewed unto me. my ground w<sup>ch</sup> I request the s<sup>d</sup> freedom are 1— the consideration of a bodily infirmity I have had many yeares uppon me w<sup>ch</sup> as I grow in age increaseth its tediousness insomuch that it is frequently interruptive to me in my calling. 2—I am also thick of hearing. 3—I do and am like to maintain 3 train souldieres in my family.

S<sup>r</sup> I trust y<sup>o</sup> will endeav<sup>r</sup> that I may obtain my desire in respects mentioned, th<sup>o</sup> I give y<sup>o</sup> but a hint of things w<sup>ch</sup> if y<sup>o</sup> do y<sup>o</sup> will hereby more abundantly oblige me to subscribe myself as I already do your humble servent, *John How.*

Marlboro this 30 September 1652”

John How died July 10, 1678; his widow lived for twenty years after his death. His will was proved in 1679; to his son, Thomas, he gives “the horse he troops on.” The descendants of John and Mary How are still numerous. Samuel, the youngest son of John and Mary How was born in Sudbury in 1642. He married in 1663, Martha, youngest daughter of John and Martha Bent of Sudbury. He purchased of the native Indians May 19, 1682, seventeen hundred acres of land which extended from Sudbury to Sherburn. Confirmation of this purchase was made by the General Court Nov 20, 1696. Samuel was colonel of the militia. He followed in Sudbury the occupation of his father. His youth had been passed in the “Black Horse Tavern” at Marlboro. What more natural than to give his tavern in Sudbury the sign of the “Red Horse?” In 1692 the Selectmen addressed the following to the Middlesex County Court:

“In answer to a warrent received I have used what means I could to get the selectmen together but by reason of one troubel or another it has bin neglected. It is in the minds of most of us that there should be none to retail drink amongst us by reason of the growing sin of drunkenness amongst us. Oure fathers came



into this wilderness to injoy the Gospel and its ordanaces in its purity and the conversion of the hethen but instead of converting them amongst other sins we have brought them to be drunckardes which we may have cause to fear for god has permitted them to be a scourge as at present.

There are thos that desir licenses but such as cannot command themselves are not fit for such employ or trust. All things considered it is not in our mind only but of some others that Col. Samuel How is best accomidated and the most sutabel man that presents himself willing to undertack to entertaine travellers which so far as I understand is the only or chief end of a house of entertainment and not town drunckardes. Plain dealing I think is best. Pray pardon my boldness.

Your servant,

Joseph Noyes,

Sudbury Feb. 29, 1692.

Selectman "

The Sudbury Inn descended from Samuel to David, who was the youngest of the seven children of Samuel and Martha (Bent) How. Longfellow in his introductory notes to "Tales of a Wayside Inn," Oct. 11, 1862, says of the "Red Horse Tavern" at Sudbury, "A rambling tumble-down old building, two hundred years old; and till now in the family of the Howes, who have kept an Inn one hundred and seventy-five years." Again, he says: "Some two hundred years ago, an English family by the name of Howe built there a country house, which has remained in the family to the present time, the last of the race dying but two years ago. Losing their fortune they became Inn-keepers."

"As ancient is this hostelry  
As any in the land may be,

\* \* \* \* \*

"And half effaced by rain and shine,  
The Red Horse prances on the sign."

The Sudbury Inn is still standing—

“ With weather-stain upon the wall,  
And stairways worn, and crazy doors,  
And creaking and uneven floors,  
And chimneys huge, and tiled and tall —”

But the ravages of time have been arrested and the house with its furnishings, and furniture of more than two centuries past, is open to visitors.

“ And in the parlor, full in view,  
His coat-of-arms, well framed and glazed,  
Upon the wall in colors blazed;  
He beareth gules upon his shield,  
A chevron argent in the field,  
With three wolf’s heads, and for the crest  
A wyvern part-per-pale addressed  
Upon a helmet barred; below  
The scroll reads ‘By the name of Howe. ’”

Mary, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Bent) How, married Thomas Barnes. Samuel, the son of Thomas and Mary (How) Barnes, married Mercy Gilbert, whose father was Henry Gilbert of Brookfield; her grandparents were Thomas and Katherine (Chapin) Gilbert of Springfield. Lucy, daughter of Samuel and Mercy (Gilbert) Barnes, married Capt. Daniel Gilbert, whose father was Benjamin, and whose grandfather was Humphrey Gilbert of Ipswich. Mercy, daughter of Capt. Daniel and Lucy (Barnes) Gilbert, married Charles <sup>(1)</sup> Bruce.

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## THOMAS BARNES.

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Thomas Barnes came to America in the ship *Speedwell*, sailing from Gravesend in 1656. At that time he was twenty years of age. He settled in Marlboro and married Abigail, daughter of Thomas and Jane Goodnow. "Thomas Barnes had half of Jonathan Johnson's thirty acre house lott and all rights and lands due to a fifteen acre house lott." By this purchase he acquired four and a half rods, the breadth of Cedar Swamp; he also had the right to one tree a year, for every acre of house lot, to be used for fencing purposes. Wood was not plenty in Marlboro as the Indians had been in the habit of burning the underbrush and young growth every year. Cedar, and Little Swamps were their only supply and no waste in the use of wood was permitted in the settlement. Each man had his share in Cedar Swamp in proportion to the number of acres in his house lot. In the "great book of records" is this entry: "At town meeting on ye XIJ<sup>m</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> of ye month 1662 it was voted that Thomas Barnes shall have eight acres of upland for a house lott and two acres for an addicion with a proportion of meadow suitabel and all oth<sup>r</sup> accomaditions and privileges annsurble thereunto to the only and proper use of him, and his heirs forever." With this land voted to him by the proprietors, he acquired five and a fourth acres of upland, two and a half acres of meadow, and two and a half rods, the breadth of Cedar Swamp. In 1660 it was ordered by the proprietors "that ye meadows of ye town be deivded into squordrons and so layed out as maye bee most convieniant to every man's habitation." Thomas Barnes had a division in the third "squordron" which gave him his share in Thatch, Fort, and Pond Meadows.

Thomas and his wife, Abigail (Goodnow) Barnes had six children born in Marlboro, where he died in 1679 at the age of forty-three years.

Thomas, his son, born 1662, settled in Marlboro where his house and goods were destroyed by the Indians in King Phillip's war. In answer to a petition to the General Court, he received, Aug. 24, 1691, "forty acres home lot on north side of country road near the Gilbert Fort" in Brookfield.

Samuel Marshfield's measuring book, copied by William Pynchon, has this entry under date of Aug. 27, 1691, "Measured Thomas Barnes forty acres upland N. of the old road W. of Mathew Tomlins" "Barnes came from Marlberry and pitched on the north side of the highway nearly opposite Henry Gilbert's." In 1699, "Henry Coy of Wenham sold to Thomas Barnes all of his farm in Brookfield with all rights granted to his father in 1674." The elder Coy was killed by the Indians in 1677, and his family removed to Wenham.

At this time the settlement in Brookfield was destroyed. Mather says in his brief history "the English were not in a capacity to look after their dead, but those dead bodies were left as meat for the foules of Heaven and their flesh unto the beasts of earth for there was none to burry them." In the conflict following the destruction of Brookfield, one hundred and forty men were killed and wounded. Secretary Rawson wrote, Sept. 30, 1677, "Capt. Wayt marched from Marlboro yesterday; we intended 120 men by him, but we understand not so many have gone. The slaughter in your parts has much dampd men's spirits for war." From this time all towns in the Deerfield Valley were harassed by the Indians, The settlers of Brookfield tired of constant warfare, left for more peaceful settlements; and those who held lands granted to them in 1674, were glad to sell their rights to the men induced to go there when the second settlement of the town was made in 1691.

Thomas Barnes bought one-half the land of Thomas Parson's, and the Kent land and the right on Foster's Hill. He became a leading man in the settlement of the town after its destruction by the Indians.

In 1704, the first sawmill was erected in Brookfield. Barnes with others built and operated the mill, for which they received forty acres of land. At the first town meeting after the second incorporation of the town, "Left. Thomas Barnes was chosen assessor." In 1715 he was on "committee to build a meeting house, wherein to carry on the worship of God." It was to be forty-five feet in length, thirty-five feet in width, with front and side gallery. It was voted to build a pew on the right hand of the pulpet for the ministry, to build a pew on the left hand of the pulpet to be for the deacons wives, and said wives to sit in the pew during their natural lives." "Voted each pew to be eight feet square." "Voted, to seat seven or eight in a seat in the body of the house below, and in the front gallery; and fourteen in a seat in the side gallery." "Voted, that the fore-seat in the front gallery shall be equal in dignaty with the third seat in the body, and the fore-seat in the side galery shall be equal with the fourth seat in the body of the house." "The seating committee" were instructed "to have regard to age, where it is honerable, and to estate, taking the town Rate as a rule; having also regard to men's servicefullness in the town." Thomas Barnes was on this "seating committee." Later it was voted "that the women that set in the front galery, in the meeting-house, be seated in some other convenient place in said house, the pews only excepted."

The inhabitants were rated to pay the minister according to the number of acres owned. Thomas Barnes owned eleven hundred acres of land; the minister's rate was forty-eight pounds, eight pence, being the highest rate of any man in Brookfield. It is said "he was fore-

most in work for the public good, and his house was the meeting place of the committee in charge of the safety of the people."

In July, 1710, six men were murdered by the Indians and great damage was done in the village. In October of that year the following petition was addressed to the General Court :

"The humbel petitian of yo<sup>r</sup> poor Distressed people Heear caleth aloud for pity & help Therefore we Adres the Gieneral Court that they would consider us and set us in sum way or other where By we may have a subsistence so lang as you shall se case to continue us heere. Wedid not com heear with out order neiter are we wiling To goe away witout order There Fore wee Are wiling to leave our selves with you to doe for and with us as you think best You Knowe our difficultyes as to the common Enemye and Besides that our Mill Dam is Broaken so y<sup>t</sup> we have neither Bread nor meal But what we Fetch 30 miles which is intolerable to Bear either for Hors or man which puteth us upon indeavering to rebuilding of it which is imposibel For us to Doe without your pity & Helpe winter is so neear y<sup>t</sup> we must intreat you to Doe sumthing as soon as may be no more but are your pooar Destressed Begars Henery Gilbert, Phillip Goss, Joseph Banister, Samwell owen, Thomas Barns in Behalf of the reste of the inhabitance."

Thomas Barnes married in 1685, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Bent) How. She was given by the town forty-five acres of land in 1714. They had seven children. She died Feb. 4, 1719. Thomas Barnes was fatally gored by a bull April 23, 1734. After the death of his wife, he made his home with his son, who lived north of Ditch Meadow Swamp in Brookfield.

Samuel, son of Thomas and Mary (How) Barnes, like his father, was a prosperous and popular man. He was born in Sudbury but most of his life was spent in Brookfield. He was one of the young men employed by



the Province as "Standing Guards" or garrison soldiers at Brookfield from 1704 to 1710. In that year the settlement was so anxious that these young men should remain in the town that they were given grants of land as an inducement to settle. Samuel was given eighty acres "provided he lived in the place four years after he is wholly disbanded and pay rates." This grant was in a part of Brookfield called Matchuck. At the first town meeting in 1718, Samuel was chosen assessor. His minister's rate at this time was one pound, sixteen shillings. In 1728, Samuel was one of three trustees to "let out" two hundred and three pounds, Brookfield's share of the sixty thousand pounds of the public treasury of the Province. He was a member of the school committee "to appoint a place where the children shall meet in order to be schooled." He served as selectman and was on committee to distribute land grants. In the distribution of land, they were instructed "to make up in quantity what the land lacked in quality." In 1733 he owned three hundred and forty acres of land. He was representative to the general court and town treasurer at the time of his death, Oct. 7, of that year.

He married Mercy, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Gilbert and grand-daughter of Thomas and Katherine (Chapin) Gilbert of Springfield. Lucy, daughter of Samuel and Mercy (Gilbert) Barnes, married Capt. Daniel Gilbert of the Humphrey-Gilbert line of Ipswich. Mercy, daughter of Capt. Daniel and Lucy (Barnes) Gilbert, married Charles <sup>(1)</sup> Bruce.

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## EDMUND GOODNOW.

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In 1910, on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Marlboro, a number of historical paintings by the late Ellen Carpenter were loaned to the Marlboro Public Library for exhibition during the celebration of that event. In that collection there were seven that are of interest to us. They were marked by the artist as given here :

The Old Barnes Homestead—Clover Hill.

“Its timbers to decay have gone so old it is.”

The Bent Homestead—Stevens Corner.

“And they burnt down all my housins.”

Home of Samuel How—Pleasant Street.

“And he was full of wit.”

Homestead of Goodman How.

“First white man in Marlboro.”

John How and the Indian Chiefs.

“Pale face chief tell where the sun fruit go.”

Home of Samuel Goodnow—Northboro Road.

“Here Mary Fay showed her courage.”

The Grave of Poor Mary Goodnow. First white woman killed by the Indians.

“Near the Goodnow Garrison.”

Edmund Goodnow was the first of his name in America. He was a husbandman of Dunhead, County of Wilts, England. In 1638, at the age of twenty-



seven years he sailed from Southampton with his wife, Ann, their three children, Ann, John and Thomas, with their servant, Richard Sanger, on the ship *Confidence*.

John How and John Bent with their families were passengers on the *Confidence* in this voyage across the Atlantic. They were all bound for the same port, all to settle in the same town, all our ancestors.

In 1639, Edmund Goodnow of Sudbury had an allotment of land for a home place. On the 13th of May, 1640, he was made freeman. He was a representative to the general court at Boston, from 1645 to 1650; he was a selectman of Sudbury; his name is on the petitions and orders of the town, and he shared in the first and second allotments of land. Johnson's *Wonder Works of Providence* says that, "Edmund Goodnow was honored as a leader of Militia." The town of Sudbury suffered more from the attacks of Indians than any other town of its size in New England. These contests forced the settlers to stand by each other, and thus trained them for union and independence. As five of our ancestors were engaged in those early struggles at Sudbury, it may well be said that to this may be attributed the clannish and independent spirit of their descendants.

Edmund and Ann Goodnow had four children born in Sudbury:—Hannah, Mary, Sarah and Joseph. We have found no record of the death of Edmund Goodnow or of his wife.

Thomas, son of Edmund and Ann, born in England in 1636, married Jane or Joan. They had a daughter, Abigail, and a son, Thomas. The records are somewhat contradictory but in this all agree that "Abigail, daughter of Thomas Goodnow, married Thomas Barnes," both being twenty years of age in 1656. Thomas Goodnow was one of the selectmen of Marlboro for many years. He was one of the proprietors of Marlboro as his father was of Sudbury. To be a selectman in those

days was to have almost unlimited power; anything and everything not provided for was left to their jurisdiction, and questions unsettled at the town meetings were settled by the board of selectmen as their judgment or wisdom dictated. In 1656, Thomas was granted a house lot of thirty acres, and according to the law of the settlement had his share of meadow, upland and swamp land proportioned to the number of acres granted for a house lot. He was in the "3rd squadron," having eight acres of upland, sixteen rods the breadth of Cedar Swamp, four and a half acres at Chauncy Meadow and nine acres in Three Cornered and Cold Harbor Meadows. Cold Harbor Meadow was so called from the circumstance of a traveler having lost his way and being compelled to remain through a cold winter's night in a stack of hay on the meadow. On the following morning, having made his way through the wilderness to the home of a settler, he was asked where he stayed during the night. He replied "in a cold harbor."

"The home of Thomas Goodnow was near the meeting-house, adjoining the house of John Hayes." The meeting-house stood on a hill. It was a one room, one story log structure, with oil paper for window lights and a roof thatched with tall grass from "Thatch Meadow." The people were called to worship by the beating of a drum. No man went to church unarmed.

" Each man equipped on Sunday morn  
With psalm book, gun and powder horn."

For the safety of the people it was ordered that the houses of the inhabitants of Marlboro should be built within one-fourth of a mile of each other. The Goodnow house was a garrison built on the Great Road near Stirrup Brook and was designed to shelter four families in case of an attack. It was at this garrison on the seventeenth of August, 1707, that a tragic event occurred. Mary Goodnow, grand daughter of Thomas and

Jane Goodnow, was with Mrs. Mary Fay gathering herbs in a meadow adjoining the garrison when they were surprised by a party of twenty-four Indians coming from the woods nearby. Mrs. Fay succeeded in reaching the garrison and fastening the gate of the enclosure, where she, with the help of one man, held back the savages till the men of the settlement, startled by the report of guns hurried to the defence. Mary Goodnow was a cripple and could not escape. She was scalped. Her body was found just across Stirrup Brook and was buried in sight of the garrison. Her grave is now marked with appropriate inscriptions. A company of the men of Marlboro and Sudbury, under Capt. How, marched in pursuit. In the fight that followed ten or twelve Indians were killed and in the pack of one was found little Mary Goodnow's scalp.

The settlement of Marlboro must have been something of a wilderness at least twenty years after its incorporation, for in the year 1683 the town paid a bounty on twenty-three wolves, and it was voted to pay thirteen men to go out and kill rattlesnakes. The muster rate for Thomas Goodnow in 1663 was thirteen pounds and four shillings. He was selectman from 1664 to 1671. He was surveyor of highways in 1664. The price paid for a man's work on the highway was twenty pence and the same for a yoke oxen. "If any refused to work on highways at 3 dais notice he must pay 3 shillings and eight pence."

Abigail, the daughter of Thomas and Jane Goodnow married Thomas Barnes. Their son, Thomas, married Mary, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Bent) How. Samuel, son of Thomas and Mary (How) Barnes married Mercy Gilbert, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth, and grand daughter of Thomas and Katherine (Chapin) Gilbert, of Springfield. Lucy, daughter of Samuel and Mercy (Gilbert) Barnes, married Capt. Daniel Gilbert of the Humphry Gilbert line of Ipswich.

Mercy, daughter of Capt. Daniel and Lucy (Barnes) Gilbert married Charles<sup>1</sup> Bruce. Charles, son of Charles<sup>1</sup> and Mercy (Gilbert) Bruce married Sally Wallis.

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- Bemis's History of Marlboro, p. 508.
- Hudson's History of Sudbury, p. 372.
- Marlboro Town Records.
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## SAMUEL CHAPIN.

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In the southern part of England, near Plymouth, is the town of Paignton, and in this town is the church of St. John the Baptist, both interesting to all of Chapin blood. Paignton was the earliest home of Deacon Samuel Chapin and his family. The church dates back to the Norman period. It is of Red Devonshire stone in the form of a Latin cross. In the grave yard stands a sand stone cross on a pedestal of steps, where the ancient pastors gave the gospel message. It was called the Preaching Cross. In the north transept of the church, stands the old pulpit of stone, once richly carved and highly colored with red, blue and gold, but now badly damaged and defaced. It dates from mediæval times. Half way down the nave is the simple old octagonal sand stone font which for centuries has been used for baptisms. Here Samuel Chapin and Cisily Penny, his wife, were baptised, and also their oldest son, David. From this church and town, Deacon Samuel Chapin, his wife and five children came to America.

In Springfield, Massachusetts, on Thanksgiving Day, November 24th, 1887, a statue of Samuel Chapin by St. Gaudens was unveiled. In this ideal statue he is represented as on the way to the meeting house with his Bible in his hand. Replicas are in several cities and are known as the Puritan.

It seems almost useless to relate here the deeds and incidents of his life, for many books are available that present him in his proper place as the founder, with William Pynchon, of the now beautiful city of Springfield.

The Chapin family Association has as its aim the tracing of the line down from Samuel and Cisily Chapin who came to this country in 1635. Members have a claim on all the information the Association has,

Among the descendants of the staunch old deacon are Harriet Beecher Stowe and her brother, Henry Ward Beecher; ex-presidents, William H. Taft and Grover Cleveland; Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., Giles Chapin, founder of Mt. Holyoke College, Hon. J. J. Grenell, founder of Grenell College, and many others.

The recently discovered writing of Samuel Chapin indicates that he was well educated, a man of method, with artistic tendencies, well ordered and controlled. In Burts' history of Springfield this writing is reproduced. In 1641, Samuel took the oath at Boston; he lived in that part of Boston which is now Dorchester. William Pynchon resided in Roxbury. In 1642, Samuel and his wife, Cisily, with their children accompanied William Pynchon to Springfield where he was made freeman that year. In 1656, in town meeting it was voted that Samuel Chapin should conduct the services at public worship "if the regular appointed one should thro any providence of God parte of ye tyme bee disabled." It was also voted that "Deacon Chapin bee allowed six pounds for labor spent in ye work." He was a selectman of Springfield from 1644 to 1647 and from 1650 to 1654; and again from 1657 to 1664, when it was voted that he serve as selectman indefinitely; this term of service was made definite by his death eleven years later. His capacity for public office was great. At one time he refused the office of commissioner to make rates for the plantation, because he was already serving as selectman and Magistrate. He was on committee at various times to have charge of the poor, to obtain a new minister, to consult with Rev. John Hooker on religious affairs, to lay out meadows, to buy land of the



Indians, to apportion grant lands, and to restrain the young upon the Lord's Day.

The selectmen made the laws of the town, and they did not swerve in the decrees they had laid down for its government. One of the laws made and strictly enforced was that any man who absented himself from town meeting, or left before the business of the meeting was finished, should be fined one-half a bushel of Indian corn; this fine was afterwards increased to one bushel. It is recorded that Samuel Chapin was absent from town meeting and so was John Mathes who beat the drum on Sunday mornings; together they appeared and paid their fine. Deacon Chapin was often called upon to open the town meetings with prayer as was the custom.

"In the meeting house Goodwife Chapin was appointed to sitt in ye seates along with Mrr<sup>s</sup> Glover and Mrr<sup>s</sup> Hollyhock."

Samuel Chapin died Nov. 11th, 1675; Cicely Penny, his wife died Feb. 8, 1683; they had six children. Katherine, one of their children, whose date of birth is not recorded, married in 1646, Nathaniel Bliss of Windsor, Connecticut, where they resided until his death, Nov. 18, 1654. On the thirtieth of June, 1655, she married Thomas Gilbert of Windsor; they removed to Springfield where he died June 5th, 1662. Henry, their son, was the father of Mercy Gilbert, who married Samuel Barnes. Lucy, the daughter of Samuel and Mercy (Gilbert) Barnes, married Capt. Daniel Gilbert of the Humphrey Gilbert line of Ipswich (1648), and their daughter Mercy married our great grandfather, Charles <sup>1</sup> Bruce.

## GILBERT.

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In the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, No. IV, there is much written to show the honor of the Gilbert name. We cannot do better than to give here substantially a portion of that contribution; and those interested are directed to the above Register for the remainder, which states that Thomas of Windsor was a brother of Jonathan of Hartford; for the efforts which have come to our notice have been to prove the pedigree of Jonathan. In Vol. XLII of the above Registers, pp. 280-282, the genealogy of our ancestor, Thomas of Windsor, is found.

“There is historical propriety in introducing the name of Gilbert into the pages of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, as none is more honorably or intimately connected with American discoveries, geography, and early history. It stands conspicuous among the illustrious names of Raleigh, Drake and Cavendish, and with singular happiness is joined in lineage with them.” The name of Gilbert is Saxon. In Dooms-day book it is written Gilesbert. On the Roll of Battle Abbey, it is Gilbard.

1060—Gilbert de Gaunt came with William The Conqueror.

1148—Gilbert was Lord of Sempringham; he founded the Order of Gilbertine Friars.

1149—Richard Fitz Gilbert was a kinsman of William The Conqueror; and for his services was advanced to great honor and possessions. His son was Earl of Pembroke. His son, Richard, was surnamed The Strong Bow.



1215—Gilbert, treasurer of Lincoln Cathedral.

1240—Gilbert, Arch-deacon of Stow.

1281—Gilbert de Thornton was the King's Sergeant at Law. The Earls of Clare were of this lineage.

1290—Gilbert, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

1414—Gilbert, Bishop of London.

1418—Gilbert, Preceptor of Lincoln.

1487—Thomas Gilbert, Vicar-general of Chelsea College.

1492—Thomas Gilbert, Prebendary of Lincoln.

The name is eminent in church and state and in the learning of England through several centuries. Its early and principal home is in Devonshire and from this stock, distinguished in naval and commercial history, geographical science and discoveries, issued many branches planted in other portions of England. They possessed land in or near Dartmoor in the time of Edward 1st, surnamed Longshanks 1272-1307.

Thomas, son of Jaffrey Gilbert, married Jane or Joan, daughter of Compton, in the parish of Marlton, near the Torlay, who for the partage, brought him Compton in the days of King Edward II, 1307-1327. Otho Gilbert was High Sheriff of Devonshire under Edward IV, 1475. The mother of Sir Walter Raleigh was the widow of Otho Gilbert of Compton; Sir John and Sir Humphrey were brothers, children of Otho Gilbert.

Wescote, who was born in Shobrook, in Devonshire, 1567, and wrote his history of that country in 1630, says that at Marlton, on the river Darte, is a chapel built by the ancestors of the Gilberts, who have an ancient monument there. One of them lyeth in the church with his wife, their proportions cut into stone. He describes Greenway, the ancient seat of the Gilberts, as very pleasant and commodiously placed with a most delightful prospects; to behold the barks and boats, to pass and repass upon the river flowing from Dartmoor to

Totnes. This hath long continued in a family of much estimation. Of this progeny have been divers of great deserts and proficiency.”

Sir Humphrey Gilbert and his half-brother, Sir Walter Raleigh, were men valiant and well experienced in martial affairs, interested in science and education, and in the settlement by Englishmen of America.

The oldest colony of England in America was organized in 1583. In this colony Sir Walter Raleigh had large interests; and his half-brother Sir Humphrey Gilbert was its leader. This expedition was well equipped; it consisted of two hundred and sixty men, among whom were such skilled mechanics as a colony should require. In August of that year, after a rough passage across the Atlantic, the fleet anchored in the safe harbor of St. Johns, Newfoundland. Sir Humphrey, as he took possession of these lands was presented with a branch and sod after the feudal custom. His charter from Queen Elizabeth gave him no less than six hundred miles in every direction from St. Johns; his territory, therefore, included New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and parts of Labrador and Quebec. Much energy was spent in exploring and searching for precious metals. In one of these explorations Sir Humphrey's largest ship was lost. Provisions were scarce; winter was approaching; the colony became alarmed at the situation and Sir Humphrey decided it was best to return to England. His flag ship was the *Squirrel* of ten tons burden, the smallest ship of the fleet. On the homeward voyage a great storm arose. Sir Humphrey refused to go on board a larger ship, but standing in the stern of his foundering vessel with his Bible in his hand he shouted words of comfort to his men: “Cheer up lads! We are as near heaven at sea as on land!” The *Squirrel* went down in the loud darkness of the storm and all on board perished.

Kate Ashley, governess to Queen Elizabeth, a favorite companion and counsellor, was aunt to Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Sir Walter Raleigh.

“The Gilberts have married as they descended, into honorable houses, as Champernoun, Crocker, Cudleigh, How, Molenoux, and Ferdinando de Gorges.”

To get nearer to our time and land : In 1607, Sir John and Capt Raleigh Gilbert personally engaged in their plan to settle America. Sir John Popham and others sent out two ships under the command of George Popham and Capt. Raleigh Gilbert with one hundred men and the necessary supplies. They sailed from Plymouth the last of May. On the first of August they encamped upon an island at the mouth of the Sagadahock or Kennebec river on the coast of Maine. There they planted a colony of forty-five people, and the two ships sailed away for England. In 1608, the death of one of their number, Charles Popham, depressed the colonists, and the news of the death of their much loved Admiral, Sir John Gilbert, elder brother of Capt. Raleigh Gilbert, made them unanimously agree to return to England ; thus their fruitless experiment ended.” “Devonshire made generous contributions to the N. E. colonies which may in a degree be attributed to their location, and the spirit of colonization begotten among them by the Gilberts.”

The Gilberts at various dates came to Virginia, Connecticut and Massachusetts. Richard Gilbert came to Virginia in 1585. Robert was a passenger on the *Plain Joan* in 1645. Joseph came the same year. William was admitted freeman at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1640. “A grave and honest gentleman, Mr. John Gilbert, settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts as early as 1636. He was joined in this country by his four brothers: Jonathan, Thomas, Josiah and Obediah.” They all settled in Connecticut. “Jonathan settled in Hartford; he was born in England 1617 and died in Hartford in 1682. He

was a man of great wealth and education. He did good service in the Indian wars and was brave and fearless in his dealings with the Indians; he could readily speak their language. He was Collector of Customs at Hartford, High Sheriff and Marshal of the Colonies of Connecticut.

Thomas Gilbert, our ancestor, settled in Windsor, Connecticut. These five brothers: John, Johathan, Thomas, Josiah and Obediah, were sons of John and Ann Gilbert, of Little Ellenham, England.

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## THOMAS GILBERT.

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Our ancestor, Thomas Gilbert, came over from England in company with his brother, Jonathan, in 1640, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut, where, in 1655, he married widow Catherine (Chapin) Bliss of that town, daughter of Samuel and Cisily (Penny) Chapin of Springfield, to which town Thomas and Catherine removed June 30, 1655. In 1660 he was one of the selectmen of Springfield. He had grants of land in Springfield and Enfield. They had three sons, Thomas, John and Henry. John was killed by the Indians; Thomas settled in Springfield; and Henry, by whom we trace descent, was born in Springfield in 1661, married Elizabeth ———, and took the oath of allegiance in 1678.

In 1685, many of the towns in western Massachusetts, destroyed in King Phillip's war, had been partially resettled, but were poorly fortified. Here and there throughout the Deerfield Valley, the Indians would silently come, burn houses, murder or take captive a few of the inhabitants, and escape before a general alarm could be given. The news of these murders greatly terrified the Brookfield settlers. They called upon the Province for help. We find in the diary of Col. Pynchon, under date of Aug. 19, 1688: "I sent six men to Quabog (Brookfield) ye people there being about to remove, ordering and requireing their continuance there, only I sent to fetch off such women as desired to come away. The men sent were Thomas Powell, Eben Graves, John Stiles, James and Joseph Petty and Thomas Gilbert, who were in ye service two days apiece and horses which is twelve days, twelve horses. I sent twelve pounds bullets and two pounds powder."

"Sept. 20, at Quabog three Indians were seen skulking and running into a swamp, yt the same day they discovered many tracks of Indians and desire some assistance of men. I, accordingly, sent to their releif, and to scout out and to make fortification there, a company of men, Henry Gilbert to command; also one bushel meal and pease half a bushel, and twenty pounds pork."

"The fortification," built was what is known as the Gilbert Fort. It was of considerable size with barracks for soldiers, and for families, who should be driven in for safety. It was surrounded by a strong stockade. In 1702, the council directed Col. John Pynchon to see to the repairing of the fortifications in Springfield that had decayed and fallen down, and to take the like order as to Brookfield. In 1745, the Gilbert Fort was in serviceable condition; for in that year, a tax on polls and estates was made to provide a new stock of ammunition for Gilbert Fort. At one end, a tower was built that gave a view of the surrounding country, an advantage in Indian warfare.

In September, 1691, Henry removed his family from Springfield to Brookfield and built a house on the south side adjoining the fort. He had been given as an inducement to settle in Brookfield, an allotment of land, which was afterward added to so that in all he received six hundred and eighty-one acres. He was active in the church and a deacon for many years. He was no less active in civil than in military affairs. He married Elizabeth —; they had four children. Their daughter Mercy, born 1691, married Samuel Barnes. Lucy, daughter of Samuel and Mercy (Gilbert) Barnes married Capt. Daniel Gilbert of the Humphry Gilbert line of Ipswich. These two Gilbert families are not related in this country, except by the marriage of Lucy Barnes, whose mother was Mercy Gilbert of the Thomas Gilbert line of Windsor, Connecticut, with Capt. Daniel Gilbert

of the Humphry Gilbert line of Ipswich, Massachusetts. It is said that these lines can be traced in England to a common source, but I have found no authority to prove this.

In the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. IV, pp. 225-344-345, is found the line of descent from Gilbert of Compton, Parish of Marlton, County of Devonshire to Sir Humphry, Sir John of the Popham settlement to descendants of this line in America. The Gilbert chart in the above register was prepared by Dr. Daniel Gilbert of Brookfield, a member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, in 1850, and who was of this branch of the Gilbert family.

Gilbert arms : Argent chevron sable three roses of the first Dolphin embowed proper.

#### REFERENCES.

- Burt's History of Springfield, Vol. I.
- Temple's History of Brookfield.
- American Ancestry, Vol. XII, p. 131.
- Roberts' History of Canada.
- Savage's Genealogical Dictionary.



## HUMPHRY GILBERT.

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Humphry Gilbert settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, before 1648. His marriage to Elizabeth — is recorded that year. He died in Ipswich, January 13, 1657. The day before his death he made his will in which he gave property to his dear wife, Elizabeth, to his son, John, and to his daughters, Abigail and Hester. The inventory of the estate was taken "ye 10<sup>d</sup> of ye 6<sup>m</sup> 1658." The son John was not of age at the time of his father's death. Provision was made in the will that "if my son John dies in his nonage his share is to go to my daughters."

John Gilbert was a prominent member in the church in Ipswich, and was known as "Deacon John." He was proprietor of a saw mill and owner of much land. He was made freeman in 1662. The freeman's oath was administered only to church members, and there was no place in the social system for unbelievers or dissenters. These Puritans laid down the rules of faith and discipline, and excluded from civil rights persons who stood outside the church. They had left England because they could not conform to the doctrine and practice of the established church. They loved their native land, but here they were men. They did not come to New England in an adventurous spirit, and they had no love for their new home. In all of the writings of those early times "this howling wilderness," "these goings down of the sun," "these ends of the earth," are some of the epithets which they constantly applied to the land of their exile. Nevertheless they had come here to stay and few of the laymen went back to England.

To persons of a different way of thinking, these



Puritan ancestors may have been unpleasant to live with, but they had intensity of character and a heroism which sustained them through hardships and dangers. They had a great respect for learning. Mather, in speaking of Harvard says "an university which hath been to these plantations a river without the streams whereof these regions would have been mere unwatered places for the devil." In his *Magnalia*, Mather quotes from a sermon delivered before the General Court in Boston, "the question was often put to our predecessors 'what went ye into the wilderness for to see?' We came hither because we would have our posterity settled under the pure and full dispensation of the Gospel, defended by rulers that should be of ourselves." The leaders of the new England settlements were strong church men and church and state were one.

Deacon John married, Sept. 27, 1677, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Safford) Killum. They had three children. He died March 17, 1722.

Benjamin, son of Dea. John and Elizabeth (Killum) Gilbert, was born in Ipswich, Feb. 1, 1691. He married Aug. 9th, 1716, Esther, daughter of John and granddaughter of Thomas Perkins. The tomb of Thomas, in England, is covered with a slab on which is the coat of arms of this Perkins family :—shield with lion rampant, crest, a mullet.

Benjamin Gilbert settled in Wenham, where he lived until 1747, when he removed to Brookfield. He was for those years a very wealthy man; he bought the Richard Burke mansion in Brookfield for 1412 pounds, old tenor. This house stands on the original grant number fifty-one. In 1887 it was occupied by the great grand daughters of Benjamin and Esther. It is known as "the old Gilbert mansion." Benjamin was a man active in his own interests, and in the affairs of his town. The following state paper gives proof of military service :

“To Benjimen Gilbert, Gentleman, appointing the said Benjimen Gilbert to be ensign of the Co. under the command of capt. John Dodge in the reg. wherof Robert Hall, Esq, is Col.; being part of the force raised within this provence for an expedition against Cape Breton of which forces Sir William Pepperill, Esq. is appointed commander-in-chief.”

Signed, GOV. SHIRLEY.

Feb. 7, 1744.

He died in Brookfield, June 24, 1760, leaving two sons, Joseph and Daniel. *The Essex Gazette*, published at Cambridge, March 21, 1776, contains this in a long obituary notice of Col. Joseph Gilbert: “Upon the alarm given April 19, 1775, he headed a company of men and Marched to Roxbury; was present at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and on that day risked his life in passing and repassing Charlestown Neck under a heavy fire from the enemy’s ships and batteries. He was appointed by the general assembly first Col. of the regiment.”

Capt. Daniel, son of Benjamin and Esther (Perkins) Gilbert was born in Ipswich, Feb. 15, 1729, removed to Brookfield and married June 6, 1754, Lucy, daughter of Samuel and Mercy (Gilbert) Barnes.

In July, 1756, Daniel Gilbert enlisted in Col. Thatcher’s regiment in an expedition to Crown Point. In August, 1757, when Gen. Montcalm, with an army of 11,000 French and Indians concentrated at Ticonderoga, the alarm was given in Brookfield. A company marched from that town Aug. 9, under Capt. Nathaniel Wolcot; Daniel Gilbert was corporal in that company. In 1774, a company of Minute or “Picquit” men was formed in Brookfield. It was voted by this company that the men should choose their own captain. Their choice was Daniel Gilbert. In 1774 he was one of the selectmen of the town, and again in 1779. In 1776 he was one of the town committee of inspection. In 1777 he commanded

a company of Brookfield men at Bennington and Half Moon.

“Brookfield, Aug. 14, 1777.

From Col. James Converse to the Council notifyng them of the choice of Officers in 9 Company 4 Worcester County Regiment of Massachusetts Militia.

To take the place of Officers previously appointed but who had proved disagreeable to the members of the Company, and had resigned, and requested that the Officers newly chosen be Commissioned; said Gilbert chosen Captain and reported as having marched to join Northern Army. Ordered in Council Aug. 16, 1777 that said Officer be Commissioned. Reported Commissioned Aug. 16, 1777.” His term of service expired April 20, 1778, but Capt. Gilbert with his entire company continued in the service.

The town of Brookfield was called upon to furnish a quota of thirty-three men for the army. In pursuance of this order, at a meeting held Jan. 17, 1781, Daniel Gilbert was one of a committee appointed “with full powers to agree with the men on the best terms they can, and the Precinct will support them in their trust.”

In 1788, Daniel Gilbert was engaged in the business of smelting iron ore. The furnace was built on Five Mile River in Brookfield. This business was carried on for twenty years. In 1810 he was eighty-one years of age, but still active, as the records prove. That year he was one of a committee appointed to draft a petition to the Legislature to incorporate the town of North Brookfield. The petition was not granted. “April 15, 1811, another petition was sent to the legislature in charge of Daniel Gilbert, Esq. as agent for the precinct. This petition was granted.” The first town meeting was held March 10, 1812, and Daniel Gilbert was chosen Moderator. In 1820, when he was ninety-two years old, he represented the town of North Brookfield in the State Legislature. He died April 2d, 1824, aged ninety-

six years. Lucy, his wife, died April 21, 1772. Their daughter, Mercy, born June 11, 1760, married May 13, 1779, Charles Bruce<sup>1</sup> our great grandfather.

## REFERENCES.

History of Ipswich.

Records of the Town of Wenham.

N. E. Hist. and Genea. Register, Vol. XII, pp. 298 ; 370.

Temple's History of Brookfield, pp. 596-602

Savage's Genea. Dictionary.

Litchford's Plain Dealing, pp. 23-24.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the American Revolution,

Vol. IV, p. 409.

Suffolk County Records.

## KILLAM.

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Augustine Killam was admitted to the freedom of the city of Norwich, England, in 1585, and resided there until 1613.

Henry Killam, son of Augustine, lived in Demington, Suffolk County, England, August 12, 1582, when he was married in the Parish Church to Mary Goodale. They had five children: Mary, Alice, Henry, Augustine and John. Henry Killam died in Demington, May 27, 1631. His will was proved June 3, 1631, and in it he gave to his daughter, Alice Crosby, to his son, Austin, to his grandchild, Daniel Killam, to his grandchild, William Thompson, to his grandchild, Alice Killum, all certain small bequests; and then to his grandchild, Henry Killam, his Cooper's tools, and to his son, Robert, his lease; also making Robert his executor.

Austin or Augustine Killam married Alice Goodale and lived in Demington, England, until the zeal of Bishop Wren against the Puritans caused them to seek passage to America. In the shipping office records is this entry: "The examinacions of Austin Killam, Allise, his wife, ageed 40 yeares, desious to goe to Salem in New England." They sailed on the ship *Mary Ann*, William Goose, master, from Gravesend on the eleventh of May, 1637, and we find them in Salem on the twenty-first day of November, 1639, when Augustine Killam was granted thirty acres of land. He appears later to have joined Mr. Phillips Company, that came to Salem about ten years after its settlement. "At a generall meeting it was agreed and voted that there shall be a vilage graunted to Mr. Phillip and his company upon such condicions as the 7 men appointed for ye town af-

fares shal agre on." In this settlelment "Augustine Killum is graunted thirty acres with the condicions that he continue in the plantation to use the same."

In 1641, he was made freeman at Wenham. It is evident that the Puritans did not come to Massachusetts to obtain freedom for everybody to worship God, but first and always to get freedom to worship God in their particular way, and to see to it that everybody else worshiped as they did. The freeman's oath made the church and state one, and a man who was not a freeman had no standing in the settlement.

The birth of two children to Augustine and Alice is recorded in Wenham: Lot, born 1640, Sarah, 1642. The church record has this entry, dated 1649: "Brother and Sister Killum were dismissed from the church at Wenham and passed the tryall the next Lord's day were taken into covenant of ye church in Ipswich." The Rev. Nathaniel Ward, author of a quaint book, "The Simple Cobbler of Agwam," was the minister at Ipswich when Brother and Sister Killum were admitted to the church. Ipswich was settled in March, 1633; it is twelve miles from Salem. On the hill top the first meeting house was built and surrounded with a stone fort. The present edifice is the fifth which has occupied this spot. Nathaniel Ward was the earliest in the long line of eminent ministers. The whipping post, stocks and prison were a few rods distant. The history of Salem, and Ipswich gives one an understanding that superstition, emotion, the rigorous laws, the Indians and stubborn mother nature, must have made life there eventful and uneasy. Cotton says: "Satan, angered at the setting up of the kingdom of Saints in America, has come down in great wrath." Earthquakes, mirages and northern lights are recorded by Winthrop and others as portents of supernatural persecutions. Mather wrote, "there will be an unusual range of the devil among us a little before the coming of our Lord; the evening wolves will



be much abroad in the evening of the world." This belief culminated in the horrible witch craft delusions of Salem and Ipswich and resulted in many judicial murders. It would be well for those who now lament the decline of faith to remember the things done in the name of faith, over two hundred and fifty years ago.

The laws in force in Ipswich in 1648 were indeed rigorous; for swearing, the penalty should have been effective, but doubtless was not. The swearing may have been silently directed at the Justice who ordered the offender's tongue "put in a cleft stick and so publicly stand for one hour." Sargent Perkins was ordered to carry turfs to ye fort for being drunk." A carpenter of Ipswich was hired to make stocks for the punishment of offenders for the settlement at Boston; the stocks were made and delivered; the price for the work was considered exorbitant so the carpenter was fined five pounds and made to sit for one hour in the public market place in the stocks he had made. The following fine imposed upon a man for stealing four baskets of corn from an Indian commands our respect. "Ordered to be fined eight baskets of corn and hereafter to be called not mister, but Josiah," his given name. For calling a man a "justass," a heavy fine was imposed. He was ordered not to come within the settlement without the Governor's leave on pain of death. It may be that the justice who presided was the man who was called just-ass.

Augustine and Alice (Goodale) Killum had one child born in Ipswich in 1657, whose name was Elizabeth. Augustine died Jan 5, 1667; his wife, Alice, died July 18, the same year. Daniel, their eldest child, born in Demington, England in 1620, married Mary, daughter of John Safford. Elizabeth, the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Safford) Killum, married Deacon John Gilbert, whose father was Humphry Gilbert of Ipswich. The home of the Killum's "bounds on the north side of Boston ro<sup>d</sup> as it

enters into Wenham from Ipswich." The Goodale family came from Ipswich, England, in the ship *Elizabeth*, 1634. They settled in Salem, "where they were long held in esteem." Augustine and Alice (Goodale) Killum were the 2nd great-grandparents of Capt. Daniel Gilbert, who married Lucy Barnes. Mercy, daughter of Daniel and Lucy (Barnes) Gilbert, married Charles<sup>1</sup> Bruce, our great grandfather.

If incidents are lacking in the lines of our ancestors we may feel sure that the Saffords and Goodales of Salem, and the Gilberts and Killums of Ipswich, shared in the emotions and superstitions of the place and time.

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- Vital Records of Ipswich.
- N. E. Hist. Genea. Reg. Vol. XII, p. 298; Vol. LVI, p. 344.
- Savage's Genea. Dict.
- Winthrop's History of New England.
- Lewis Newhall's History of Lynn.



## NICHOLAS POTTER.

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Nicholas Potter of Lynn was the second great grandfather of Mary (Potter) Bruce, our second great grandmother. He was one of the first settlers of Lynn and frequent mention is made of him in the early and well preserved records of that town. By trade he was a mason and an iron worker. In 1640-41-42-43, he was one of the grand jury at Salem Court, and again in 1658 and 1659.

In 1651 his son, Nicholas, was born. In 1652 he was granted a license to sell wine and may have been an inn-keeper at that time. In 1674 he owned land leading from Winnesetnet Ferry and gave land to the town for a highway.

His home in England was probably Warwick. He is supposed to be a brother of that Robert Potter who came from Warwick, England, and settled in Lynn in 1634, and who, for his religious opinions was very often compelled to change his place of residence. Before 1643 Robert Potter had been driven from both the Province of Massachusetts and the Colony at Plymouth. In the latter place he had united with his friend, Samuel Gorton, and others who had been banished for their religious belief, and who had bought of the Indians land at Narragansett Bay, called Shohomet, now known as Warwick, Rhode Island. Here they were complained of by the elders at Pautucket, and Massachusetts claiming jurisdiction, send an armed force of forty men with commissioners, a captain and lieutenant to take these men, who at that time numbered twelve, and bring them prisoners to Boston charged with heresy. In the conflict that ensued three men of the Gorton company escaped,

nine were taken prisoners, and Robert Potter's wife Elizabeth, died of "trepidation." The prisoners were brought to Boston, tried, and seven of them who would not recant, were convicted. Robert Potter was sentenced "to be confined to Rowley, there to be set at work and to wear such bolts and irons as may hinder his escape, and continue there during the pleasure of the court. Provided he shall break his said confinement, or shall in the meantime either by speech or writing publish or declare any blasphemous or abominable heresies he shall be tried at the next court and, if convicted, shall be condemned to death and be executed. Dated 3 d. of the 9 m. 1643."

This company of Gortonites believed "that the image of God wherein Adam was created was Christ; and so the loss of that image in mankind was the death of Christ; and the restoring in regeneration was the Christ resurrection." A very good and acceptable belief for 1914; but blasphemous and abominable heresy for 1643.

Robert Potter died 1655, in Warwick, England, to which place he returned after his release from Rowley and banishment from New England in 1647. He was vindicated by Parliament and his lands returned to him before his death. Shohomet was renamed Warwick in 1655 by the remnant of the Gorton company who went back to their lands. This story in detail is told by Governor John Winthrop in his History of New England and is full of interest to the general reader, not for its history alone, but for the quaintness and charm of the manner of its recital.

Savage and other genealogical authorities give to this Robert Potter a son Robert who married Ruth Driver, and from them a succession which seemed to give to us Robert Potter, the Gortonite, as an ancestor. A recent visit to the library of the N. E. Historical and Genealogical Society at Ashburton Place, Boston, dis-

closed a most complete and carefully prepared genealogy of the Potter family of New England, compiled by a descendant of Robert Potter of Warwick, Rhode Island, which indicates that our claim to Robert as our Potter ancestor is invalid according to the Potter genealogy.

Robert Potter came to America in 1634 and died in 1655. His wife, Isabel, died of "trepidation," in 1643. Children: John, Elizabeth, Deliverance and Isabel.

John married Ruth Fisher in Warwick, R. I., and had a son, Robert, who was born in 1666; also a son, Edward, who married Jane Burlingame. The 2nd wife of Robert, was Sarah ———, who, as the widow of Robert, married John Safford of Salem.

None of the descendants of these sons are found in the ancestry of Mary Potter who married John Bruce.

The Potter genealogy giving the line of Nicholas Potter "early in Lynn," says that he married his first wife, Emma, in England; and that by a second wife, Alice, daughter of Thomas Weeks, their children were Robert, Elizabeth and Nicholas who was born in 1651. His third wife, was Mary, daughter of John Gedney. He died in 1688.

Robert, son of Nicholas and Alice (Weeks) Potter, probably born in England, married on the 25th of December, 1659, Ruth, daughter of Robert Driver of Lynn. Their son Robert, Jr., was born in Lynn, March 18, 1661, and in 1682 married Martha Hall. They settled in Lynn where their son, Ephraim was born in 1683. In 1708 Ephraim married Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Bethia Witt. Their daughter, Mary, married John Bruce.

When the witchcraft delusion was creating terror in Lynn, Ipswich and Salem, many families left those towns for more peaceful habitations; and the families of Potter and Witt were among those who left Lynn that they might feel safer in a clearer mental atmosphere. They went to Marlboro, Massachusetts, and settled in

that part of the town which is even now called Salem End.

John Bruce of Framingham married Mary Potter and settled in that town where the births of many children are recorded. The families of Potter and Bruce later removed to Brookfield.

The evident discrepancy between the history of Robert Potter, and the genealogy of the family as given in the books consulted in earlier investigations made it necessary to seek for fuller information. This was obtained after the manuscript, except the Potter sketch was in the hands of the printer. In Lewis and Newhall's History of Lynn and in the New England Historical and Genealogical Registers there is material for a more extended sketch of Nicholas Potter. If he had not the strength of character and religious convictions of his brother Robert, he evidently made up the deficiency in discretion, for there is no evidence that he ever persecuted others or was himself persecuted for righteousness sake.

## WALLIS.

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In our hunt for ancestors we have met failure where we least expected it. Charles<sup>2</sup> Bruce married his 2nd wife, Sally Wallis, in Waldoboro, Maine, and there we expected to find a sort of blazed trail leading back to her ancestors. At the start we found ourselves mistaken. Waldoboro from its beginning was a German settlement of ship builders. The names of the early inhabitants were distinctly German. In 1810, religious services were conducted in its only church in the German language. In "Eaton's History" of Waldoboro, Warren, and adjoining coast towns we sought for some association of the Bruce and Wallis name with the following result: "In 1810 a company of men from Worcester County, Massachusetts, settled here; among them Henry Hilt, Charles Bruce and Horace Rawson. At this time few of the people could speak English, and those who did spoke with a Dutch accent." The only reference to the name of Wallis was found in a shipping list of schooners sailing from Waldoboro, "Captain Wallis of the Schooner *Atlantic*." Awaiting future developments we agreed piratically to claim this Capt. Wallis on circumstantial evidence. He was there at the right time, and the only one of the name to be found.

The sons of Sallie Wallis were all sailors and they, at least, deserved this from their grandfather; for their father was a school teacher and had no love for the sea. On the inside cover of one of mother's diaries she had written "My grandmother was a Hilt." By this we were directed to Massachusetts, but here failed to find any reference to "Hillts" except as quoted above. In the hope that we would sometime find out the given

name of Sallie Wallis's father, we accumulated four respectable groups of that name so that we could the more readily place him when we could identify him.

The first was George Wallis, "sometime of Newfoundland." He bought a farm of James and Mary Johnson on the sixth day of November, 1660. This farm was then in the Province of Massachusetts. It extended from Ordiorne's Point, on the coast, inland to Cold Pond; and is now a part of the city of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In a deposition, George Wallis affirmed that he was born in 1619. He died in 1685, leaving a widow, Eleanor, and six children. William, son of George, married Jane Drake, December 15, 1673. They had sons, Samuel and William. Samuel married June 4, 1732, Hannah, daughter of William Seavey. He died in 1741, leaving four sons: Samuel who married Mary Moses, and lived on his father's place; Ebenezer, who left no children; George, who settled in Epsom, N. H.; and William, who married Comfort Cotton, and had sons, Samuel and William. The descendants of this family are numerous. They spell their name Wallace. We cannot find a trace here of the Wallis who married Jane Hilt.

The second George Wallis, age forty, and his son Ralph, age fifteen years, sailed from London in the ship *Abigail* bound for America in 1636. He settled in what is now Chelsea, Massachusetts; but as his descendants wandered away from New England, we did not pursue.

Robert Wallis settled in Ipswich and had land granted him in 1639; he was one of the founders of the town; his son was Ensign Nickolas, who was the father of Samuel Wallis, born September 23, 1691, married Sarah Watson; they had a son Samuel who was a graduate of Harvard; he died October 4, 1728. Early in 1800, a Samuel of this family was a physician in the state of Maine, here this trail ends.

The fourth group seemed more hopeful. "James



Wallis by occupation, a farmer, was of the colony of Scotch-Irish immigrants who gathered at Worcester, Mass. in or about 1718." James had a son James, born Leicester, near Brookfield, Mass., in 1733. In 1750, Nathan Moore (possibly the father of Nathan, who married Mercy, widow of Charles<sup>1</sup> Bruce) was appointed "guardian to James Wallis, aged seventeen years, son of James Wallis, deceased, late of Leicester." Mary Wallis was the mother of this boy, and he cared for her in her old age. This James Wallis who was seventeen years of age in 1750, served in the war of the Revolution. In a descriptive list at this time he is described as in statue: five feet five inches; complexion, light; age, forty-six. He married, and his wife died in 1800. They had children. We have received letters from their descendants, but the line is no clearer than before.

Some one, some time, may find out the name of our great-grandfather, Wallis, and these threads, which seem so useless now, may help to trace his descent back to George Wallis of Newfoundland (1619), or to Robert of Ipswich (1639). But it seems that the line of James Wallis, the Scotch-Irish immigrant, who settled in Worcester in 1718, is most likely to be the one where our Wallis ancestor will be found; until then we will call him "Capt. Wallis of the schooner *Atlantic*."

Correspondence with a great-grand daughter is given here:

"\* \* \* Now for what little I know about the Bruce and Wallis families. Of the Bruces I only know your grandfather, Charles, married Sallie Wallis as his 2d wife. Their children were Alvin, James, Leonard and Bertha, your mother; and Lewis who lived with my grandfather from the time I can remember until I was eleven or twelve years old. Your great-grandmother Wallis was with grandfather's folks until she died, but I never knew her by any other name than 'Grandma Wallis.' I knew that she was a German and was brought to this

country by her uncle, Henry Hilt, of Worcester, Massachusetts, when she was three years old. I have no record of their marriage or of his death. They had five daughters that I know of and there may have been some that I never heard about; I have no record of their births. Kate married a Cunningham, Jane married a Grafton, Peggy a Goss, and Abigail a Yeaton, my grandmother (Sophia) married Isaac Cushman. The boys names were Peter, George and Charles. There was a report from Germany that there was a large amount of property to which the Hilt's were heirs. In my childhood, I remember my mother said that 'her grandmother Wallis had a silver cup that proved that she was heir to the inheritance in Germany, and that Peter, her son, went to Germany and had secured the title and was to sail for America the next day, but was found dead in bed.' Of the certainty of this we can never know, for in those days things were slow in being found out. I cannot tell you the given name of either your great grandmother or your great-grandfather Wallis."

Another letter follows:

"\* \* \* In my last letter I told you I would write to Mrs. Grafton. In reply she has written that she has heard Mr. Grafton say that his grandmother's name was Jane Hilt before she married Mr. Wallis. Mr. Grafton is dead but I am going to write to her again and ask her to try to find out your great-grandfather's name. I am not sure but think the family lived in Bremen, Maine. I remember hearing my mother say 'that in 1812, provisions were very scarce as it was a time of war, and her grandfather Wallis rowed from the island to the main land for provisions; all he could buy was a peck of meal, everything was so scarce. Returning he found several shad that had come in with the tide, entangled in the eel grass near the shore, so he caught them with his hands and was thankful to return with enough for his



children to eat.' If my dear mother were alive she could tell us much about her grandparents.

All I have written may not be of interest to you. It is only a little of what the older generation had to endure.

Let me hear how you progress. I would be glad to help you if I could.

Sincerely yours,

HENRIETTA TRAFTON,  
Melrose, Mass."

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Mrs. Trafton is 76 years old, and the great-granddaughter of him whose name we seek and of his wife Jane-Hilt-Wallis.

## BRUCE.

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“John Bruce, early of Sudbury.” This is the first mention made of our ancestor in the old records. Where was his English or Scottish home? In what ship did he cross the Atlantic? Who of his family came with him? What year did he settle in Sudbury? Did he marry his wife in New or Old England? All these questions and more we have sought to answer; but the records are meagre—so meagre that the result of our investigation is but to know how little can be known. In the allotment of land in 1662, the grant of John Bruce “is bounded on Peter Bent’s mill pond.” In the proprietors “Great Book of Records” for the year 1665, on page 53, we find “some proposals about Bruce’s mill and a comity chosen about it;” again, “a motion by Mr. Biglo refering to Bruce’s land and some proceedings upon it,” “a reservation near Bruce’s mill place.” On page 357, “lands granted to Bruce for a highway.”

“John Bruce, early of Sudbury, Eliza, his wife; children: John, Hannah (1672), Mary (1680), Eunice (1684), Martha (1685), Roger.

John<sup>(2)</sup>, son of John<sup>(1)</sup> and Eliza Bruce, may have been born in England or Scotland; he married Elizabeth —, who was born in 1674. If John was about the same age as his wife, Elizabeth, his birth date belongs between that of his sister, Hannah, 1672 and his sister Mary, 1680.

In the meeting house, John Bruce and Elizabeth Eager were assigned seats in the gallery. John Bruce married Elizabeth —. They settled in that part of Sudbury which is now Framingham, “on the place where Charles Capen now lives.” June 27, 1710, he

paid his proportion of a tax of 10£ to procure ammunition for Indian warfare. Their first child, Elizabeth, was born November 8, 1695. The births of ten children are recorded. March 1, 1711, is given as the date of the birth of a son John, whose life must have been brief, for again May 12, 1714, the birth of another son John is recorded. Elizabeth, wife of John<sup>(2)</sup> died in 1739. There is no record of John's death.

John<sup>(3)</sup>, John<sup>(2)</sup>, John<sup>(1)</sup>, born May 12, 1714, married Jan. 11, 1734, Mary, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Witt) Potter, whose great-grandfather, Robert Potter, is mentioned in the Lynn records as early as 1630.

John<sup>(3)</sup> Bruce lived on his father's place. This Bruce homestead was within the center boundary as laid out for school districts, Aug. 21, 1749. On Nov. 12, 1767, he sold this place and removed to Brookfield, where in 1770, he held by purchase lots numbered 30 and 37, on the map of grants of land of that town. He built the old Bruce Tavern, and was Innkeeper during the Revolutionary War. A spy or deserter from Burgoyne's army was found in hiding under the stairs of this tavern. Barry's History of Framingham says, "John Bruce was among the men engaged in their country's cause." He served in the last of the Indian wars. His name appears in Capt. Brown's muster roll, alarm of Sept. 23-27, 1747; also Col. Willard's regiment, 1756, in expedition to Crown Point. He was Sergeant in Col. Barret's regiment and marched in response to an alarm, April, 1755, and again in 1757.

He and his wife, Mary, were members of the Congregational Church in Brookfield. They had seven children; the youngest, Charles was born 1753. John Bruce died January, 1785; Mary, his wife, died the 29th day of February of the same year.

Charles<sup>(1)</sup>, John<sup>(3)</sup>, John<sup>(2)</sup>, John<sup>(1)</sup>, born July 15, 1753, married 1778, Mercy, daughter of Capt. Daniel and Lucy (Barnes) Gilbert, of the Humphry Gilbert line

(of Ipswich). He had the grant of land number 30 bought by his father in 1770. In the War of the Revolution he served as Sergeant in Capt. Todd's Company, 1776, Col. Craft's Reg. of Artillery. Return for advance pay sworn to in Suffolk Co. records, December 16, 1776. In 1774 he served as "Minute Man" under Capt. (later Col) Joseph Gilbert.

The following "Covenant" was found in Brookfield among the papers of Capt. Daniel Gilbert (brother of Joseph) after his decease:

"We the subscribers, enlisted agreeable to a vote of the Provincial Congress as "Minute Men" in the town of Brookfield, under the command of Capt. Joseph Gilbert. do hereby covenant and agree to subject ourselves to the command of our Capt. and sabalterns of our company chosen and appointed, and if any dispute arise, or if any of us, shall not give obedience to his or there orders, as he or they shall think just, and reasonable, the same shall be determined by the major part of the Co, and we shall severaly agree, that we will at all times submit to such order, disipline, and censure as shall be so determined, Witness our hands this 14, day of Nov. 1774 " Names of company, including Charles Bruce.

In 1780, Charles Bruce "went security for Abijah Potter" one third money the rest in cattle. "middling for bigness" according to a vote of the town, to pay soldiers in cattle and a proportion of money.

The children born to Charles and Mercy (Gilbert) Bruce were Lucy, Nabby, and Charles. It would be interesting to know the cause of the death of Sergeant Charles Bruce February 11, 1785, age 31 years. His father had died a few days before, and his mother survived him but fourteen days, The widow Mercy and her children, continued to live in Brookfield where July, 1786, she married Nathan Moore.

The grant of land number 30 bought by John <sup>3</sup>

Bruce, and held by his son Charles in 1770, is next found on the records in the name of Nathan Moore, as also the Bruce Tavern, which descended to Joseph Appleton Moore, son of Nathan and Mercy; continuing in the Moore family until 1882, when it passed into other hands. Nathan Moore was a prosperous and kindly man. Charles<sup>(2)</sup> showed his affection for his step-father by naming one of his own children, Leonard Moore.

Seven children were born to our great-grandmother Mercy, by her 2nd husband, Nathan. These children married and the names of Snow, Bird, Bush and Moore were familiar to our mother.

Charles<sup>(2)</sup> (Charles,<sup>(1)</sup> John,<sup>(3)</sup> John,<sup>(2)</sup> John,<sup>(1)</sup> ) born January 3, 1782, lived in Brockfield. He bought number 68 on the map of town grants for which he paid \$1,000. He married, April 3, 1806, Betsey, daughter of Thompson and Lucy Fisher Rawson, who was the third great-grand-daughter of Edward Rawson, Secretary of the Colonies in 1647, who was born in Gillingham, Dorset County, England, April, 1615, and of Rachiel Pern, his wife, who was the daughter of Thomas Pern and grand-daughter of Rev. John Hooker. On the paternal side she was related to Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The children of Charles and Betsey (Rawson) Bruce born in Brookfield were Lucy Baker, Charles Hale, Eliza Ann, and Betsey Rawson; the last born 1810. They removed to Waldoboro, Maine, between the years 1810 and 1812, and there a daughter, Martha Maria, was born to them in 1812. Betsey (Rawson) Bruce, wife of Charles,<sup>2</sup> died November 29th, 1818.

In 1820 he married his second wife, Sally Wallis, daughter of "Captain Wallis of the schooner *Atlantic*" and of his wife, Jane Hilt. Eight children were born of this union, four dying in infancy. Sally Wallis, second wife of Charles Bruce, died December 7th, 1839, and he died November 29, 1852. He was a school

teacher by profession. At the time of his death he was teaching in Waldoboro, where he was buried in the lot with second wife and children. Betsey, his first wife, was buried in the family lot at North Brookfield, Massachusetts. Suitable gravestones were erected in Waldoboro to the memory of his father and mother by James Henderson Bruce.

The following letter written to his daughter, Bertha Ann, after his return to Waldoboro from a visit to her, at Cabotville, Mass., reveals something of the personality of our grandfather:

“ Waldoboro, Maine,  
December 4th, 1841.

Dear Bertha:

It is with pleasure that I write to let you know that I am well, and hope these lines will find you enjoying the same blessing.

I got home in five days after I left Brookfield. The next day I left Boston in the Portland steamboat, Tuesday at five P. M. arrived in Portland. The next morning at seven o'clock A. M. took breakfast at Flashels tavern, saw Persis, then took the accommodation stage at eight A. M., and arrived in Bath the same day, stayed all night, next morning took stage for Wiscasset, at eight A. M. arrived at eleven A. M. Travelled a foot to N. C. (New Castle) to see the boys; found them both well and hearty. They were very glad to see me, and to hear from you, and they send their love to you.

Next day I arrived at Waldoboro, went up to see Lewis, found him well, and all the rest of your friends, they all send their love to you, and want to see you very much. They hope you will come down next summer and pay them a visit.

I began my school last Monday, I have a small school about thirty. I enjoy myself very well. We have



prayer meeting every Sunday night. There is a great revival above uncles at the pond, and in the neighborhood. Walter Cummings has experienced religion.

Bertha dont give up religion, hold on, and go to the good Lord daily, and implore his pardon, and for Him to give you grace sufficient to carry you through trials and troubles. Consider how merciful he has been to us all, to spare our unprofitable lives, and give us space for repentance.

You must write to me as soon as you get this. Give my love to sister and Mr. Snow, and write to Betsey and give my love to her. So I remain your affectionate father till death.

Charles Bruce."

The letter is written in a plain, neat hand, folded and sealed with red wax, and directed to

"MISS BERTHA A. BRUCE,

CABOTVILLE,

MASS."

(The postage marked in pen and ink, 18 cts.)

The children of Charles<sup>(2)</sup> and Sally Wallis Bruce were Sarah Jane, Bertha Ann, Leonard Moore, James Henderson, William Norris, Alvin Gilbert, and Lewis Parker.

Sarah Jane and William Norris dies in infancy. Leonard Moore went to California in 1849 and died in a hospital in San Francisco, March 24, 1851. He was buried in Lone Mountain Cemetery.

Alvin Gilbert was drowned in San Francisco Bay, July 17, 1850.

Lewis Parker went to San Francisco in 1859 or 1860, enlisted in the U. S. Navy and was never after heard from.

Bertha Ann Bruce, born in Waldoboro, Maine, March 7, 1822, married May 4, 1843, John Palmer of Milton, N. H. He was the son of Dea. Daniel and Abigail



(Ellis) Palmer, and a great-grandson of Major Barnabas Palmer, who lost an arm in the battle of Louisburg in 1745. He was also a lineal descendant of Governors John Winthrop and Thomas Dudley. In 1862 he enlisted in the 15th Reg. N. H. Volunteers and served in the War of the Rebellion. He was a member of the Congregational Church in Newmarket. He died April 15, 1874, aged 56 years.

Bertha Ann Bruce, after the death of her mother in 1839, resided for some time with relatives in Chicopee, Massachusetts, where she met and married her husband. They settled in Newmarket where they resided until death. Her life was spent in making bright the pathway of all with whom she came in contact, with pleasant words, kind deeds and a cheerful spirit. She died March 23, 1898, and is buried in Riverside Cemetery with husband and children.

James Henderson Bruce, sixth descendant from John of Sudbury, was born in Waldoboro, Maine, November, 1827. After the death of his mother in 1839, he was sent to school in the adjoining coast town of New Castle. The call of the sea was too strong for his young will to resist and at the age of thirteen he shipped before the mast. He sailed for California in the ship *Golden Fleece* in 1849; the passage around the Horn was made in a hundred and sixty-five days; he arrived in San Francisco in January, 1850, just a few days too late to be a California pioneer, the members of which society were all in California before 1850. At first he tried the mines for gold, but without success. His first years on the Pacific coast were spent in southern Oregon. From there he went back to the sea. He was master mariner at the age of twenty-six. When fifty-two years of age he retired from the sea and was soon active and prosperous in the business life of San Francisco. He owned many vessels sailing from that port.

He directed his shipping interests as well as being vice president and general manager of the San Francisco Dry Dock Company, Ship Owners' and Merchants' Tug Boat Company, and for twenty years Marine Surveyor for the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company.

In 1862 he came east and married Sarah Louise Cookingham. They built their home in San Francisco and lived there until the house unharmed by the earthquake, was destroyed by the fire which followed.

Five children were born to them: Georgianna, who died in infancy; Walter Smith, who is in business in Boise, Idaho; Amanda Viola and Charles Cookingham, of San Francisco, and Sarah Louise, wife of Dr. William Barclay Stephens, of Berkeley, California.

Captain Bruce was a thirty-second degree mason, a member of Golden Gate Commandery, No. 16, K. T., and a member of the Society of Territorial Pioneers.

The following notices appeared in San Francisco daily papers, under dates given:

"CAPTAIN JAMES H. BRUCE SEVER'S CONNECTION  
OF LONG STANDING

Captain Bruce, for twenty-five years Marine Surveyor of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company in this city, retired from the position yesterday, and his formal leave taking presented an opportunity to his associates to express their appreciation of his services and their high regard for him as a man. On his desk, when he took his departure from the office, he found a handsome solid silver tea set, the tray bearing a silver plate upon which was engraved a testimonial from his associates; and nearby was a large group picture of his fellow officers, many of whom have been associated with Captain Bruce for many years. (Here follows a long list of the names of the officers.) Captain Bruce is one of the oldest business men of the city, and has

been identified with the shipping of this port for more than two score years.

He was formerly a master-mariner, running out of this port; but for many years has been one of the best known of the business men familiar to California street. He is still interested in the San Francisco Dry Dock Company, to which he expects to devote his attention." *San Francisco Call*, August, 1903.

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"Captain James H. Bruce, who for twenty-three years has occupied the important position of Marine Surveyor for the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, recently tendered his resignation, to be effective today, giving as reasons advancing years and personal affairs needing his attention. The Fireman's Fund always welcomes a good man, and parts with one reluctantly. As Captain Bruce felt compelled to carry out his design and the company was loath to entirely dispense with his services, the Captain has had, so to speak, the degree of Marine Surveyor Emeritus, conferred upon him with stipendiary emoluments, accompanying the title, sufficient to support the dignity conferred. Also as a mark of the regard which the officers and employees of the Fireman's Fund feel toward their fellow worker, a handsome silver tea service, gold-lined, the salver holding the same suitably engraved, was presented to the retiring surveyor. The inscription reads: "Presented to Captain James H. Bruce by the officers and employees of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, August, 1903." The officers and staff of the Marine Department, with which the Captain has been so long identified, presented him in addition with a handsome frame, containing the portraits of each member of the marine staff. Altogether yesterday was a red-letter day for the Captain, but all know he deserves it and rejoice that he has faithfully served a company that appreciates and

acknowledges loyal, intelligent service.”—*Daily Commercial News, S. F.*

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“CAPTAIN JAMES H. BRUCE, WELL KNOWN IN THE MARINE WORLD, WHO DIED YESTERDAY MORNING AT HIS HOME IN BERKELEY.

Berkeley, June 15, 1906.—Captain James H. Bruce, for 20 years marine surveyor of the Fireman's Fund Insurance company and latterly general manager of the San Francisco docks company, died this morning at his home, 2211 Blake street. He was 80 years old, a native of Maine. Though his life had been crowded with activities on sea and land and his business career strenuous throughout, Captain Bruce retained his grip on affairs and filled his post of manager of a great marine concern until three weeks ago, when he retired to his home to rest after a business life of nearly 60 years. Today he succumbed to the infirmities of age and passed away just before dawn.

Captain Bruce followed the sea as master mariner from 1850, when he arrived in San Francisco from Maine around the Horn, until 1879. In that year he entered the service of the Fireman's Fund insurance company as marine surveyor. He resigned that position several years ago, but retained his desk in the marine department until the great fire in San Francisco scattered the offices and officers of the insurance company.

His shipping interests were extensive and he directed these interests in addition to serving during his latter years as manager of the San Francisco dry docks company.

In San Francisco before the fire the Bruces lived at 1262 Jackson street. For a year the family home has been at 2211 Blake street, Berkeley. Captain Bruce is survived by a wife, Sarah Louise Bruce, whom he married in 1862; Walter S. Bruce of Boise, Idaho; Miss

Viola Bruce, Charles C. Bruce of San Francisco and Mrs. W. B. Stephens of Alameda. The funeral services will be held at the house on Monday morning and will be conducted by Rev. Lapsley A. McAfee of the First Presbyterian church.

## REFERENCES.

- Temple's History of Brookfield, pp. 227-232-243.  
 Hudson's History Sudbury, pp. 347-348.  
 Barry's History of Framingham, pp. 197-198.  
 Bemis' History Marlboro.  
 Savage's Genealogical Dictionary.  
 Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the American Revolution,  
     Vol. II, pp. 710, 717.  
 Quint's Memoranda of Ancient Dover, p. 262.  
 Dean Dudley History of the Dudley Family, p. 777.

# GENEALOGY

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## BENT FAMILY.

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### FIRST GENERATION

John Bent, Penton Grafton, Southampton, England; married about 1563 Edith ————?, who was buried July 15, 1574.

He died 1588. Children baptized:

Edith, September 16, 1564.

Robert, September 29, 1566; married Agnes Goslin.

David, October 13, 1568; married Edith ————?

Joan, November 23, 1570; married Peter Noyes.

Richard, January 23, 1572.

Marie, ————?

Agnes, ————?

### SECOND GENERATION

Robert Bent, born September 29, 1566; married October 13, 1589, Agnes Goslin, who died in Boston harbor, 1639. He died July 29, 1631. Children born in Penton Grafton, England.

Margery, born March 28, 1590.

Richard, born May 7, 1592.

Jane, born ————?

John, born November 20, 1596; married Martha ————?

Maria, born September 24, 1589; died February 12, 1599.

Dennis, born December 10, 1599; married William Baker.

Agnes, born July 16, 1602; married Richard Barnes; had son Richard.

Robert, born ————?

Ann, born ————?; married ———— Street.

### THIRD GENERATION

John Bent, born November 20, 1596; married Martha ————? about 1623, died May 15, 1679. He died September 27, 1672. Children born:

Robert, born January 10, 1624; died January 30, 1648.

William, born October 24, 1626.

Peter, born April 14, 1629.

John, born ————, 1635.

Agnes, born ————, 1638.

Joseph, born May 16, 1641.

Martha, born ———, 1643.

#### FOURTH GENERATION

Martha Bent, born 1643; married in 1663 Samuel Howe, born October 25, 1642. Children.

#### FIFTH GENERATION

John, Lydia, Samuel, David, Daniel, Elisha, Mary, Ebenezer.  
(For complete record see Howe, Barnes, Gilbert and Bruce families.)

#### SIXTH GENERATION

Samuel Howe, married in 1663 Martha Bent, and had

#### SEVENTH GENERATION

Mary Howe, married in 1685 Thomas Barnes, and had

#### EIGHTH GENERATION

Samuel Barnes, married in 1710 Mercy Gilbert, and had

#### NINTH GENERATION

Lucy Barnes, married in 1754 Capt. Daniel Gilbert, and had

#### TENTH GENERATION

Mercy Gilbert, married in 1779 Sergt. Charles (1) Bruce, and had

#### ELEVENTH GENERATION.

Charles (2) Bruce, married in 1820, 2nd., Sallie Wallis, and had

#### TWELFTH GENERATION.

Bertha and James Bruce.

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## HOW(E) FAMILY.

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#### FIRST GENERATION

John Howe of Marlboro, Mass., son of John Howe, Esq. of Warwickshire, England; married Mary ———? before 1640. Died 1698. Children.

John, born 1640; married Elizabeth Ward. He was slain by Indians 1675.

Thomas, born about 1641.

Samuel, born October 25, 1642; married Martha Bent in 1663. Eleazar, born 1662.



## SECOND GENERATION

Samuel Howe, born October 25, 1642; married Martha Bent in 1663. She was born 1643. Children.

John, Lydia, Samuel, David, Daniel, Elisha, Mary and Ebinezer.

## THIRD GENERATION

Mary Howe, born about 1665; married in 1685 Thomas Barnes.

He died April 23, 1734. She died February 4, 1719. Children.

Martha, Samuel, Prudence, Lydia, Thankful, Noah, Comfort.

(For complete record see Barnes, Gilbert and Bruce families.)

## FOURTH GENERATION

Samuel Barnes, married in 1710 Mercy Gilbert. Child.

## FIFTH GENERATION

Lucy Barnes, married in 1754 Capt. Daniel Gilbert. Child.

## SIXTH GENERATION

Mercy Gilbert, married in 1779 Sergt. Charles Bruce. Child.

## SEVENTH GENERATION

Charles (2) Bruce, married (2nd. wife) 1820 Sallie Wallis.  
Children.

## EIGHTH GENERATION

Bertha Ann Bruce, who married John Palmer in 1843, and

James H. Bruce, who married Sarah Louise Cookingham in 1862.

## BARNES FAMILY

## FIRST GENERATION

Thomas Barnes, born in England, married about 1661 Abigail Goodenow (daughter of Thomas of Sudbury). He died in 1679. Children born in Marlboro.

Thomas, Jr., born March 23, 1662.

Dorothy, born ———?

John, born ———?

William, born April 3, 1669. He had children, Abigail and Susanna.

## SECOND GENERATION

Thomas Barnes, Jr., born March 23, 1662; married in 1685 Mary How(e), who died February 4, 1719. He died April 23, 1734. Children born in Marlboro.

Martha, born about 1686; married Thomas Barnes.

Samuel, born about 1686.

Prudence, born about 1688; married December 4, 1722, Eleazar Warner.

Lydia, born October 9, 1692.

Thankful, born May 1, 1695; married Jabez Olmsted.

Noah, under age in 1715; married May 5, 1723 Joanna Getchel.

Comfort, born —; married Sarah —? Died January 17, 1747.

### THIRD GENERATION

Samuel Barnes, born about 1686, married 1710 Mercy Gilbert, born 1691 (daughter of Dea. Henry Gilbert). He died October 7, 1733. She died later than 1755. Children born in Brookfield.

John, born September 13, 1711; married Mercy —? Died June 7, 1799.

Moses, born March 27, 1714; married Hannah Old. He died January 31, 1797.

Miriam, born June 26, 1716; married November 13, 1733, Daniel Jones.

Mary, born December 13, 1718; married August 5, 1736, Ebenezer Cooley.

Hannah, born February 25, 1721; married January 7, 1742, Isaac Upham.

Abigail, born November 25, 1723; married May 23, 1745, Comfort Old.

Aaron, born September 9, 1726; married Deborah —? He died November 19, 1794.

Lucy, born August 4, 1729; married June 6, 1754, Daniel Gilbert.

Rachel, born September 19, 1732; married May 3, 1753, William Ayres.

### FOURTH GENERATION

Lucy Barnes, born August 4, 1729; married June 6, 1754.

Capt. Daniel Gilbert, who was born in Ipswich February 15, 1729, died April 2, 1824. She died April 21, 1772. Children: Benjamin, born May 31, 1755.

Lucy, born March 17, 1758; married July 10, 1771, Jos. Dane.

Mercy, born June 11, 1760; married May 13, 1779, Chas. (1) Bruce.

Esther, born June 13, 1762; married January 13, 1785, Jos. Waite,

Mary, born November 6, 1764; married February 28, 1788, John Rice.

Humphrey, born August 16, 1767; married November 4, 1790,  
Elizabeth Bond.

Hannah, born April 21, 1722; married December 3, 1795, Jabez  
Ayres.

Abigail, born April 21, 1722; married June 18, 1797, Justus  
Fowler.

#### FIFTH GENERATION

Mercy Gilbert, born June 11, <sup>1760</sup>~~1690~~; married July 10, 1779.

Charles (1) Bruce, born July 15, 1754. Died February 11, 1785.

#### SIXTH GENERATION

Charles (2) Bruce, married, 2nd., Sallie Wallis. Children:

#### SEVENTH GENERATION

Bertha Ann. James Henderson.

## GOODENOW FAMILY

#### FIRST GENERATION

Edmund Goodenow, born in England; married Ann ——?  
Child.

Thomas.

#### SECOND GENERATION

Thomas Goodenow, born in England; married Jane ——?  
before 1638. She died January 15, 1666. Children.

Thomas, born ——, died October 5, 1663.

Abigail, born March 11, 1642; married about 1661, Thomas  
Barnes.

Susanna, born February 20, 1643.

Sarah, born January 20, 1644, died 1654.

Samuel, born February 28, 1646; married Mary ——?

#### THIRD GENERATION

Abigail Goodenow, born March 11, 1642; married about 1661,  
Thomas Barnes. He died in 1679. Children.

Thomas, Jr., Dorothy, John and William.

(For complete record see Barnes, Gilbert and Bruce.)

#### FOURTH GENERATION

Thomas Barnes, Jr., married in 1685 Mary Howe. Child.

## FIFTH GENERATION

Samuel Barnes, married in 1710 Mercy Gilbert. Child.

## SIXTH GENERATION

Lucy Barnes, married in 1754 Capt. Daniel Gilbert. Child.

## SEVENTH GENERATION

Mercy Gilbert, married in 1779 Sergt. Charles (1) Bruce. Child.

## EIGHTH GENERATION

Charles (2) Bruce, married (2nd. wife) Sallie Wallis. Children.

## NINTH GENERATION

Bertha Ann, who married John Palmer, and  
James Henderson, who married Sarah Louise Cookingham.

## CHAPIN FAMILY.

## FIRST GENERATION

(Dea.) Samuel Chapin, born ———, 1595; married Cicily Penny.  
died February 8, 1683. He died November 11, 1675. Children  
born in England.

Catherine, born 1625.

David, born ———; married Sarah ———?

Samuel, born ———; married January 19, 1656, Lydia Crupp.

Caleb, born ———.

Henry, born in Springfield, Mass.

## SECOND GENERATION

Catherine Chapin, born ——— 1625; married 1st. ———, 1646,  
Nathaniel Bliss, died 1654; 2nd, Thomas Gilbert June 30,  
1655, died June 5, 1662. Children.

John, born ———? Captured in King Philip's war.

Sarah, born ———.

(Capt.) Thomas, born 1659; married Martha Barnes. He died  
in 1753.

(Capt.) Henry, born 1661; married 1st., Elizabeth, died 1740.

## THIRD GENERATION

Henry Gilbert (Capt. and Dea.), born 1661; married about 1683  
Elizabeth ———?, died April 17, 1735; 2nd., December  
24, 1735, widow Mary Wheat. He died August 17, 1740.  
Children.

Henry, born 1684.

John, born 1686; married Abial Heyward, died 1742.

Samuel, born 1688; married Lydia Barnes.

Mercy, born 1691; married Samuel Barnes.

Ebenezer, born 1693; married Deborah ——?

Thomas, born 1695; married Judith Goss.

Elizabeth, born ——; married Enoch Hinds.

Nathaniel, born 1700; married Hannah ——?

#### FOURTH GENERATION

(For complete record see Barnes and Bruce families.)

Mercy Gilbert, married Samuel Barnes, and had

#### FIFTH GENERATION

Lucy Barnes, married Capt. Daniel Gilbert, and had

#### SIXTH GENERATION

Mercy Gilbert, married Sergt. Charles Bruce and had

#### SEVENTH GENERATION

Bertha Ann, and James Henderson Bruce.

## GILBERT FAMILY OF WINDSOR, CONN.

#### FIRST GENERATION

Thomas Gilbert, born ——? Settled in Springfield, Mass.,  
about 1655, married June 30, 1655, Catherine-Chapin-Bliss,  
A widow. Children:

Thomas, born 1659, married Martha Barnes.

Henry, born 1661, married about 1683, Elizabeth ——?

John, born ——? married. (Captured by Indians, King  
Philip's war.)

Sarah, born ——?

#### SECOND GENERATION

Henry Gilbert, born 1661, married about 1683, Elizabeth ——?

Died April 27, 1735. He died August 17, 1740. Children,  
the first three born in Springfield.

Henry, born 1684. No family recorded.

John, born 1686, married February 12, 1719, Abial Haywood.

Samuel, born 1688, married before 1712, Lydia Barnes.

Mercy, born 1691, married in 1710, Samuel Barnes.

Ebenezer, born 1693, married before 1713, Deborah ——?

Thomas, born 1693, married December 2, 1718, Judith Goss.

Elizabeth, born —, married 1722, Enoch Hinds.

Nathaniel, born 1700, married before 1725, Hannah —?

#### THIRD GENERATION

Mercy Gilbert, born 1691, married Samuel Barnes 1710. He was born about 1686, died Oct. 7, 1733. She died later than 1755. (For complete record see Barnes' family.) Child.

#### FOURTH GENERATION

Lucy Barnes, married Capt. Daniel Gilbert. Child.

#### FIFTH GENERATION

Mercy Gilbert, married Sergt. Charles Bruce. Child.

#### SIXTH GENERATION

Charles (2) Bruce, married (2nd. wife) Sallie Wallis. Child.

#### SEVENTH GENERATION

Bertha Ann Bruce, married John Palmer.

James Henderson Bruce, married Sarah Louise Cookingham.

## GILBERT FAMILY OF IPSWICH, MASS.

#### FIRST GENERATION

Humphrey Gilbert, was in Ipswich 1648, married Elizabeth —? He died in Ipswich January 12, 1657. She died —? Children born in Ipswich, Mass.

Esther, born —?

Abigail, born —?

John, born 1656-7.

#### SECOND GENERATION

(Dea.) John Gilbert, born in 1656-7, married September 27, 1677, Elizabeth Killum of Ipswich, born 1657. He died March 17, 1722-3. Children born in Ipswich.

John, born July 14, 1678.

Mary, born June 10, 1683.

Benjamin, born February 1, 1691.

#### THIRD GENERATION

Benjamin Gilbert, born February 1, 1691, married August 9, 1716, Esther Perkins of Wenham, Mass, born Oct. 25, 1695, died January 20, 1780. He died June 24, 1760. Children born in Ipswich:

(Col.) Joseph, born 1733, married Hannah Wheat Gott.  
 (Capt.) Daniel, born Feruary 15, 1729, married June 6, 1754,  
 Lucy Barnes.

## FOURTH GENERATION

(Capt.) Daniel Gilbert, born February 15, 1729, married June 6,  
 1754, Lucy Barnes, born August 4, 1729, died April 21, 1772.  
 He died April 2, 1824.

## FIFTH GENERATION

(For complete record see Gilbert family of Connnecticut and  
 family of Bruce.)  
 Child,  
 Mercy Gilbert married Charles (1) Bruce. Child.

## SIXTH GENERATION

Charles (2) Bruce, married (2nd. wife) Sallie Wallis. Children:

## SEVENTH GENERATION

Bertha Ann, James Henderson.

## KILLUM FAMILY.

## FIRST GENERATION

Henry Killum, Demington, Suffolk Co., England; married Mary  
 Goodale. Children.  
 Mary, Alice, Augustine, Henry. Henry died in Demington.  
 May 27, 1631.

## SECOND GENERATION

Augustine Killum, came to America in 1637; married in Eng-  
 land Alice Goodale. She died July 18, 1667. He died  
 January 5, 1667. Children.  
 Daniel, born 1620; married Mary Safford 2nd.; widow Elizabeth  
 Gilbert.  
 Elizabert, born ———? married Richard Hullen.  
 John, born 1627; married Hannah Peckwith.  
 Lot, born September 11, 1640; married Hannah Goodale.  
 Sarah, born 1642; married Dea. William Fiske.

## THIRD GENERATION

Daniel Killum, born 1620; married Mary Safford. He died  
 March 21, 1699. Children.  
 Daniel, born 1650; married Sarah Fairchild.



Thomas, born 1654; married Martha Solant.

John, born 1655.

Elizabeth, born 1657; married Dea. John Gilbert.

#### FOURTH GENERATION

Elizabeth Killum, born 1657; married September 27, 1677,  
Dea. John Gilbert of Ipswich, Mass. Children.

John, Mary, Benjamin. (See Gilbert and Bruce lines.)

#### FIFTH GENERATION

Benjamin Gilbert, married in 1716 Esther Perkins. Child.

#### SIXTH GENERATION

(Capt.) Daniel Gilbert, married in 1754 Lucy Barnes. Child.

#### SEVENTH GENERATION

Mercy Gilbert, married 1779 Sergt. Charles (1) Bruce. Child.

#### EIGHTH GENERATION

Charles (2) Bruce, married (2nd.) 1820 Sallie Wallis. Children.

#### NINTH GENERATION

Bertha Ann and James Henderson Bruce.

## POTTER FAMILY.

#### FIRST GENERATION

Nickolas Potter, born in England; was in Lynn, Mass., 1640;  
married in England, Elizabeth ———? (2nd. wife) Alice  
or Elice Weeks, (3rd. wife) Mary Gedney of Salem, Mass.  
Children of Nickolas and Alice Weeks Potter:

Robert, married Ruth Driver.

Elizabeth, born ———?

Nickolas, born 1651.

#### SECOND GENERATION

Robert Potter, married in Lynn, Mass., 2nd. wife Ruth Driver  
January 25, 1660. Children born in Lynn.

Robert, born March 18, 1661; married Martha Hall.

Nathaniel, born April 14, 1663.

John, born September 13, 1665.

Elizabeth, born February 9, 1668.

Elizabeth, born August 15, 1670.

Ruth, born February 27, 1674.

Joseph, born December 25, 1676.

Benjimen, born April 11, 1680.

Samuel, born May 8, 1682.

#### THIRD GENERATION

Robert Potter, 2nd., born March 18, 1661; married January 9, 1682, Martha Hall, in Lynn, Mass.

Ephriam, born February 5, 1683.

#### FOURTH GENERATION

Ephriam Potter, born February 5, 1683; married November 23, 1708, Sarah Witt. Children born in Marlboro.

Mary, born September 11, 1709.

Martha, born September 1, 1711.

Joseph, born February 3, 1713.

Persis, born August 29, 1715.

Ephriam, born March 5, 1718.

Sarah, born January 26, 1721; married February 9, 1744, Joseph Stone.

Theophilus, January 26, 1725.

Elizabeth, Jan. 25, 1728; married April 26, 1750, Thomas Walker.

#### FIFTH GENERATION

Mary Potter, born September 11, 1709; married January 11, 1734, John Bruce, (For complete record see Bruce genealogy).

Child:

#### SIXTH GENERATION

Charles Bruce, married, 1779, Mercy Gilbert. Child:

#### SEVENTH GENERATION.

Charles Bruce, 2nd., married in 1820 (2nd. wife) Sallie Wallis.

#### EIGHTH GENERATION.

Bertha Ann Bruce, married in 1843 John Palmer.

James Henderson Bruce, married in 1862 Sarah Louise Cook-ingham.

### BRUCE FAMILY.

#### FIRST GENERATION

John Bruce (1), early of Sudbury, Massachusetts. Wife Eliza.

Children:

John, (probably born in England,) before 1672.

Hannah, born 1672.  
 Mary, born 1680.  
 Eunice, born 1684.  
 Martha, born 1685.  
 Samuel, born ———?  
 Roger, born ———?

## SECOND GENERATION

John Bruce, born before 1672; married Elizabeth ———, born 1674, died 1739. Children:  
 Elizabeth, born November 8, 1695.  
 Benjimen, born April 1, 1698.  
 Margaret, born ———, 1700.  
 Lydia, born October 13, 1702.  
 Mary, born April 12, 1706.  
 Martha, born June 23, 1708. m. *Jonathan Robinson of Framingham*  
*son of George R. of Water Town*  
 John, born March 1, 1711.  
 Jonathan, born ———, 1712.  
 John, born May 12, 1714.

## THIRD GENERATION

John Bruce, born May 12, 1714; married January 11, 1734, Mary Potter, born September 11, 1709, died February 26, 1785. He died January 31, 1785. Children:  
 Kesiah, born October 12, 1734.  
 Epheraim, born April 29, 1736.  
 Molly, born August 7, 1744.  
 John, born November 30, 1745; married April 30, 1772, Temperence Packard.  
 Lydia, born November 13, 1748.  
 Lucy, born June 6, 1750.  
 Charles, born July 15, 1753; married May 13, 1778 Mercy Gilbert.

## FOURTH GENERATION

Charles Bruce, born July 15, 1754; married May 13, 1776, Mercy Gilbert, born in Brookfield, Mass., June 11, 1760, died April 28, 1837. He died February 11, 1785, aged 31 years. Children:  
 Lucy, born March 11, 1780; married Edmund Matthews of Brookfield, Mass., May 23, 1802.  
 Charles, born January 23, 1782.  
 Nabby, born December 29, 1783; married Abiathar White of Brookfield, May 9, 1805.

## FIFTH GENERATION

Charles (2) Bruce, born January 23, 1782; married (1) Betsey

- Rawson April 3, 1806, born in Brookfield, Mass., March 22, 1787, died in Waldoboro, Me., September 11, 1818. He married (2) Sallie Wallis of Waldoboro, Me., February 13, 1820. She was born December 11, 1793, died December 7, 1839. He died November 29, 1852. Children by (1st.) wife: Lucy Baker, born in North Brookfield, July 30, 1807, died February 27, 1830.
- Eliza Ann, born in North Brookfield June 18, 1809, died August 13, following.
- Betsey Rawson, born in North Brookfield June 30, 1810; married June 9, 1832, Mordecai Carey of North Brookfield. Died December 23, 1892.
- Martha Maria, born in Waldoboro, Me., September 18, 1812; married (1) November 16, 1828, Isaac N. Keith, who died October 16, 1831; (2) April 14, 1851, John N. Doane, who died December 6, 1852; (3) December 9, 1863, Joseph Hartwell, who died December 6, 1879. She died in Ware, Mass., June 12, 1887.
- Charles Fisher, born August 30, 1817, died in Ohio, ———? Children by (2) wife:
- Bertha Ann, born in Waldoboro, Me., March 7, 1822.
- Sarah Jane, born in Waldoboro, Me., February 7, 1825, died December following.
- Leonard Moore, born in Waldoboro, Me., March 22, 1826, died in California March 24, 1851.
- James Henderson, born in Waldoboro, Me., November 17, 1827.
- William Norris, born in Waldoboro, Me., July 4, 1828, died December 4, 1831.
- Alvin Gilbert, born in Waldoboro, Me., August 9, 1831, died July 17, 1850.
- Lewis Parker, born in Waldoboro, Me., February 25, 1833, died United States navy, 1863.

## SIXTH GENERATION

- Bertha Ann Bruce, born in Waldoboro, Me., March 7, 1822; married in Chicopee, Mass., May 4, 1843, John Palmer of Milton, N. H., born November 5, 1817, died April 15, 1874. She died March 23, 1898, aged 76 years, 16 days. Children born in Newmarket, N. H.
- Bertha Helen, born December 21, 1844, died February 21, 1845.
- Martha Helen, born October 6, 1846, died July 6, 1847.
- Viola Melvina, born April 25, 1848, died April 25, 1877; married June 1, 1874, William T. Folsom of Vicksburg, Miss. One child.
- Charles William, born July 4, 1875, died in infancy.

Viola (Palmer) Folsom and child buried in Riverside cemetery, Newmarket, N. H.

Nellie Ida, born May 16, 1851; married 1880 Irving True George of Canaan, N. H. Lawyer in Newmarket.

Bertha Bruce, born November 27, 1852, died May 4, 1855.

William Thompson, born February 19, 1854; married February 14, 1876. Annette Hovey, their home Mattapan, Mass.

Bertha Bruce, born in Newmarket; married June 18, 1884, Walter Bryant Greene.

Sarah Elizabeth, born September 2, 1862; married January 1, 1884, Alvah (Tuttle) Place, (son of Jonathan and Sarah, Waterhouse Tuttle. She died in his infancy and he was reared by his sister Mrs. Hannah (Tuttle) Place, she having no children. Upon attaining his majority he had the name of Place made legal, having been known by that name since childhood.)

Gertrude, born November 21, 1864, died September 9, 1865.

#### SEVENTH GENERATION

Nellie Ida Palmer, born in Newmarket; married Irving True George, son of Henry Clinton and Eleanor (Hinkson) George of Canaan, N. H. He settled in Newmarket where he has practiced law for thirty-five years. Children:

Grace Palmer, born January 15, 1881; married December 25, 1907, Frederick Curtis Clark, an expert in the paper department of the "Bureau of Standards," Washington, D. C.

Henry Clinton, born March 1, 1882; married 1907 Elizabeth Sharples. Engaged in the practice of law with his father in Newmarket, N. H. They have four children:

Irving True, born August 3, 1908.

Margaret Elizabeth and Rachel Ellen (twins), born September 21, 1913.

Cynthia Miner, born June 21, 1913.

Thomas Miner, born April 22, 1883. After leaving school, Phillip's Exeter Academy, he went to Fort Collins, Colorado, where he contracted typhoid fever, causing his death November 14, 1905; buried at Riverside cemetery November 21, 1905.

Bertha Palmer, born March 17, 1885; married in 1904 Charles Stephen Wentworth. He is assistant superintendent of the Newmarket Manufacturing company. Children:

Irene Martin, born July 24, 1905.

Margaret Elizabeth, born February 23, 1907, died November 10, 1911.

Wallis Bruce, born February 28, 1886. In automobile business.

Eleanor Hinkson, born September 18, 1887. Living with her parents.

#### SEVENTH GENERATION

William Thompson Palmer, born February 19, 1854; married Annette Hovey, born October 13, 1857. He is a locomotive engineer, having served in that capacity for thirty years. They have four children, one, William Charles having died in infancy.

John Albert, born October 24, 1876; married October 11, 1898, Edith Taylor. They have two children. Doris, born July, 1899, and Arthur William, born September 27, 1900. He is travelling auditor on the Great Northern railroad.

Sarah Ethel, born September 19, 1878; married September 22, 1897, Joseph Henry Holmes of Milton, Mass. They have two children. Dorothy Porter, born December 10, 1898. Joseph Palmer, born September 9, 1900.

Alice Gertrude, born April 19, 1888; married Leander M. Clark June 26, 1906. Three children. Philip Manchester, born December 2, 1908. Elizabeth, born August 18, 1910. Kenneth, born March 2, 1914.

Walter Bruce, born June 5, 1888; married July 4, 1914, Violet May McIntyre. Construction engineer at present in Milton, Ohio.

#### SEVENTH GENERATION.

Sarah Elizabeth Palmer, born September 2, 1862; married January 1, 1884, Alvah (Tuttle) Place of Dover, N. H. In business in Newmarket, N. H., "The A. H. Place Drug Co." They have had three children, one Viola, born June 18, 1886, died same date.

Marguerite Elizabeth, born May 15, 1889; married February 6, 1912, Walter Humes McGee, in the real estate business in Boston. They have one child,

Hamilton Bruce, born December 15, 1912.

Palmer Bruce, born August 15, 1897; at school in New Hampshire State College.

#### SIXTH GENERATION

James Henderson Bruce, born in Waldoboro, Me., November 17, 1827; married Sarah Louise Cookingham August 7, 1862, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. She was the daughter of Katherine Keesler (born in Ulster county, N. Y.) and George Vincent Cookingham (born in Dutchess county, N. Y.) Her grandmother on the paternal side was Clarissa Olstrom of Dutch

descent. Her maternal grandmother was Margery Demorest of French descent. The children of James and Sarah (Cookingham) Bruce:

Georgiana Parmelia, born in San Francisco, California, September 10, 1863, died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 23, 1868, at the age of four years.

Walter Smith Bruce, born March 28, 1865; married Elizabeth Margaret Bibbins, born May 20, 1863.

Amanda Viola, born December 6, 1867.

Charles Cookingham, born November 26, 1869; married May 5, 1891, Josephine Parmelia Simmons.

Sarah Louise, born January 26, 1872; married June 24, 1903, William Barclay Stephens, M. D.

#### SEVENTH GENERATION.

Walter Smith Bruce, born in San Francisco, Cal., March 28, 1865. He was educated in the public schools of San Francisco; went into business at 16 years of age, first as book-keeper in a wholesale dry-goods house, and later as clerk in a wholesale hardware firm in San Francisco. He went to Boise City, Idaho, in 1887, and entered the employ of the Boise City National Bank as assistant cashier; remained with this bank until 1907 when he engaged in the Surety Bond and Loan business for himself, later organizing the Bruce and Feld Loan and Trust company, of which he is president and which succeeded to his former business. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and the I. O. O. F.; member of the State board of education and chairman of the same. He has held several municipal offices and has been active in civic, church and club for many years. Walter Smith Bruce married on August 7, 1890, in San Francisco, Elizabeth Margaret, daughter of Tracy Lathrop and Adeline (Richardson) Bibbins, born in San Francisco, Cal., May 20, 1863, returning to Boise City where they have since resided. Children born in Boise City:

Helen Louise, born July 12, 1891.

Warren Richardson, born August 16, 1894.

James Stewart, born June 27, 1903.

#### SEVENTH GENERATION.

Sarah Louise Bruce, born January 26, 1872; married in San Francisco June 24, 1903, William Barclay Stephens, M. D.

Their home is in Alameda, Cal. Children:

Bruce Miller, born in San Francisco August 5, 1904.



Elizabeth Woodford, born in Alameda December 19, 1907.

Stewart Barclay, born in Alameda March 10, 1913.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

Charles Cookingham Bruce, born in San Francisco, Cal., November 26, 1869; married May 5, 1891, Josephine Parmelia Simmons of San Francisco, Cal. One child, Arneta Viola, born in San Francisco June 14, 1894.



















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